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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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SUMMER.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

Summer is in the air, odors are everywhere;
Idle birds are singing loud and clear;
Brooks are bubbling over; heads of crimson clover
On the edges of the field appear.

All the meadow blazes with butter cups and daisies,
And the very hedges are fangles of perfume;
Butterflies go brushing, all their plumage crushing,
In among this wilderness of bloom.

The thorn-flower bursts its sheath, the bramble
hangs a wreath,
And blue-eyed grasses beckon to the sun;
White gypsy pimpernel waits, eager to foretell
When rainy clouds are gathering one by one.

The very world is blushing, is carolling and gushing
Its heart out in melody of song;
While simple weeds seem saying, in grateful transport praying,
"Unto Him our praises all belong!"
—Nursery for August.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

All rays raise thyme, time raises all;
And through the hole, whole song.
The wit in writing "right" may write
It "right," and still be wrong.

Beer often brings a bier to man.—
And coughing a coma brings;
And too much ale will make us all,
As well as other things.

A quail don't quail before a storm:
A bough will bow before it;
We cannot rein the rain at all;
No earthly powers reign o'er it.

The dyer dyes awhile, then dies:
To dye he's always trying,
Until, upon his dying bed,
He thinks no more of dyeing.

'Tis mete that man should mete out meat,
To feed misfortune's son:—
The fair should fare on love alone,
Else one cannot be won.

A lass, alas! is sometimes false;
Of faults a maid is made;
Her waist is but a barren waste—
Though stay'd she is not staid.

The spring springs forth in springs, and shoots
Shoot forward, one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
The leaves to fall in Fall.

THE LOVER'S RESOLVE.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well-disposed nature
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder than
Turtle dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deserving known,
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind
Where they want of riches find,
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dare to woo;
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair.
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve;
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go;
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be?

Beautiful Women.

It is a curious fact few women are competent judges of what is essentially a quality of their own—female beauty. It is not easy for any one to define it, though we all recognize its presence. It depends so much on expression and action, which are essentially mobile, that it is almost impossible to grasp and fix it into a definition. Many have taken an entirely materialistic view of the matter, and attempted to measure it by the arithmetic of proportion, or weigh it according to avoirdupois. Brantome, one of the most decided of these, has the presumption to count on the ends of his fingers the qualities of a female beauty. He enumerates them thus:

Three white things—the skin, teeth and hands.
Three dark—the eyes, eyebrows and eye-lids.
Three red—the lips, cheeks and nails.
Three long—the body, hair and hands.
Three short—the teeth, ears and feet.
Three broad—the chest, forehead, and space between the eyes. OLIVE KING.

—A San Francisco lady correspondent in noticing the fact that two miles of houses in that city are occupied by fallen women, wonders how many miles of houses it would take to accomodate the men who wrought all this ruin, and who now move in respectable circles, cheered by the smiles of "virtuous" women, to whom their characters are well known.

STORY OF A BIG DIAMOND.

"You think there are no exciting adventures to be gone through nowadays; do you?" said my friend Maxwell, the other night, when wound up into a story-telling humor, and the hour was that when wondrous tails are more congenial to the human mind than they are by daylight. "Well, you're wrong. There's a fellow at this moment in London who unearthed one of the biggest diamonds in the world, and that after a series of risks the remembrance of which is quite enough to last a lifetime."

"You're joking, Jim," I said, "or you're furbishing up one of your father's old tales. I remember what a wonderful talent he had in that way."

"No, you're wrong again, what I am talking about only happened last year, and is a positive fact."

Without waiting for my assent, he at once settled down into his regular story-telling tone of voice, and after drawing a good light into his pipe, said,—

"You know young Bogle?"

"Do you mean Bogle of Bogle and Swallow's, the jewellers?"

"Yes; young Bogle, not the old man. Well, he knew an old Jew who dealt in diamonds, and who, albeit a shabby-looking old fellow, had correspondence in all quarters where precious stones were to be had. He lived in a miserable way somewhere in one of the back streets in Shoreditch, and as far as the neighbors could say, had neither kith nor kin,—his only attendant being a little orphan Jew boy called Ephraim. One day the lad came into Bogle and Swallow's and asked for young Bogle.

"'He's wanted very bad to go and see old Jacob Ezra,' he said to one of the young men in the shop; 'please to tell him my message.'

"In a minute or two young Bogle came down into the shop, and asked what was the matter with old Ezra.

"'He told me to run to you and ask you to come and see him, as he has something very important to tell you. It's diamonds, sir,' he whispered, 'but that's all I know; and the old man's very bad, and says he'll die, perhaps, before you reach him.'

"Young Bogle was a fine, dashing, handsome fellow, and now and then heard of curious adventures connected with gems of great value; he was, therefore quite ready to anticipate something out of the common way in this message from old Ezra, and jumping into a cab with young Ephraim, was driven as fast as possible into the city. Young Ephraim led the way into a dirty old street, and up to the old Jew's room. He was lying on an oriental-looking bed, such as is used in India, called a charpoy, and was wrapped up in two or three old fur cloaks.

"'Ha! you've come to see the old man; that's good. I thought you were amiable and kind ever since you helped me to keep that poor girl Miriam from the streets. She's dead now. She was of my tribe, and we Jews stick to one another; but we don't trust each other much in money-matters; we trust no one; and I wouldn't have made up my mind to tell you what I am going to, if the job could be done any other way. Iphra,' said he to the boy, who was squatted on an old Persian rug,—'Iphra, my son, hand me the sherbet, and leave the room.'

"The moment the boy left, Jacob took young Bogle's hand, and his voice changed from the usual wheedling tone of his nation to one very different; his eyes flashed, his hand trembled, and he talked quickly and excitedly.

"'I may not live through this illness. I have a letter from Constantinople from one of my people, who says that there is a diamond to be had, the like of which is only to be seen in one or two of the great courts of Europe. Diamonds are subject to a heavy tax in Turkey; and although it is not known to you unsuspecting Franks, there is a secret understanding that no remarkable gem leaves the country without having been sent to the Sultan and one or two of his head courtiers for inspection. The owner of this stone knows that if it were seen by the Sultan it would be at once appropriated, under the pretence of purchase, but really he would never be fully paid, and probably, if he importuned for his money, a wink to one of the eunuchs about the harem would get him poisoned, or put out of the way secretly. He is a Pacha of a very old family, but he wants money badly and will take five thousand pounds for the stone, if any one, a perfect stranger, will come and take it away, as he may appoint. You are English, and brave, and a stranger; will you buy this stone? I swear by Father Ibraheem that I will tell no other but you; and I will give you a letter to Benjamin Bagdadee, a Jew tobacco dealer in Constantinople, who will tell you more when you meet.'

"Bogle's heart beat faster as he saw his way to a regular out-and-out adventure; and thanking the old man warmly, said he would be off the next day if he liked.

"'But what will you get out of it, Ezra?' he said.

"'O, my friend has settled all that with the Pacha; and should I not recover from this illness, what would be the use of money to me? If you come back safe, you can remember me. No; we Jews love or hate, quickly, strongly. I like you,—go; it will make your fortune. But be secret, or your life will be the forfeit; there are men in Constantinople about the court who would poison or stab you as soon as they would eat. Here is the letter to Benjamin. And one thing more; beware of the dragomans,—they are all rascals and spies.'

"Young Bogle thanked the old man; offered to send in a doctor of his own persuasion, which he permitted; and then hastened back to tell his seniors something of what he had heard. Determined not to tell all for fear they might think the risk too great, he braced his nerves up to carry through the transaction.

"In due time he found himself in Constantinople; went to the best hotel, gave himself out as an agent for the purchase of wheat, *en route* to Odessa, and began to make inquiries for any freight that might be available in the port. After a day or two he asked his dragoman if he knew the Jew's quarter.

"'O yes,' the man replied, 'but there is not much to interest you there.'

"'O, I daresay not; but I'm English, you know, and must see everything. Take me there this evening.'

"'Very good, your excellency. To-night at 8 P. M., we can go.'

"Bogle only wished to gain, on his first visit, a general knowledge of the place; and at the time appointed strolled through the quarter, taking mental notes as he went along, and then, as unconcernedly as he could, asked a few questions as to where the Jew tobacco merchants lived; was shown the place, and so back to his hotel.

"The dragoman was that incarnation of everything subtle, a Levantine; but whether Greek or Mahometan, the devil himself could not have told. He passed as a Greek, with a Greek name a foot long, and had recommendations by the score; still, for all that, he did not gain Bogle's confidence; and so far he had fished out nothing from his master.

"Bogle, of course, had invested in a Turkish dress the first time he went to the bazaar; but he had also brought out a perfectly natural red beard and wig from England, disguised in which his own mother would not have known him.

"Got up in these, and with a cloak on, he slipped out of his room next evening, and glided quickly away to the Jews' quarter.

"Seeing a respectable-looking old man in his shop, he saluted him, and asked if he understood French or English.

"'Not very much,' he answered,—'enough to sell you some very good tobacco.'

"'Thank you; I'll have some. Give me a skin of Latakia. By the by,' he said, 'this is all a Jews' quarter; is it, not?'

"'Yes.'

"'You know most of the merchants, I daresay?'

"'Yes, most of them.'

"'Do you know Benjamin Bagdadee?'

"'Right well; we are related by marriage. That is his house, inside that court,' pointing across the street.

"Bogle thanked him, and walked over to the place indicated. The first person he saw was an old woman, who was sweeping the steps and doorway. He asked in French, 'Is Benjamin Bagdadee at home?'

"It was evident she only understood part of what he said; but she replied in Hebrew, and pointed to a door to the left, just inside the main entrance.

"Bogle knocked. A voice said something which he interpreted into 'Come in.'

"He entered; and bowing to an old man seated on some cushions, said in English, 'Do I sainte Benjamin Bagdadee?'

"'Yes,' he said gravely, 'but why?'

"Bogle quickly took the latter from his breast pocket, and showed it.

"'Ah, you are from Jacob Ezra. Sit down, sit down. But no, not here. Come,' he said, 'come with me.'

"He left the room, went up some stairs, along a passage, opened a heavy narrow door, up some more steps, and then entered a small room in a turret of the house. He sat down with Bogle on the carpet, and carefully read the letter.

"'Has Ezra explained the risk of your mission?' said he, after a while.

"'Yes, some of it.'

"'You English are brave, but not cunning.'

"'Here Bogle quietly took off his fez, wig, and beard.

"'Ha, that is well! Beelzebub would not know you. Good,' he said again, and laughed gently behind his bushy beard and mustache. 'Who is your dragoman?' he asked.

"'Nicholas Palæologos.'

"'I know him; he is a spy. Take care of him.'

"'I thought he was no good,' said Bogle; 'but I suppose they are all pretty nearly birds of a feather?'

"'Yes they are; but forewarned is forearmed. Now about this letter,' holding up Ezra's.

"'My friend Ezra says you can afford to pay the money for this wonderful stone; and I daresay you can easily give a check for the sum. But the fact is, the amount must be paid in gold, and in no other way.'

"'I can arrange this for you, through my people; and as I have Ezra's guaranty, will take your check on Paris, or Vienna, or London, as it may suit you best. The Pacha has agreed to pay me a commission on the sale; so that is settled, and you have nothing to thank me for. The great thing is the risk in your getting the stone out of the country; for if you were known to have it about you, you run a good chance of being murdered, leaving alone the probability of the government either confiscating it or fining you to some outrageous extent. However, you must trust to your good fortune; and now I will tell you about this gem. The Pacha is of a very old Turcoman family, who have intermarried in olden times with one of the Mogul princes of India; and it is through them this stone came into his possession. Tradition says that it is the smaller half of the Koh-i-noor, which was broken in two when it was first found at Golconda. There is a short inscription in Persian on it; but what the words are I know not. It is as long and thick as the first joint of your thumb, is quite uncut, and is jagged at one end, where there seems to be a flaw. This you must look to. If it is only a refraction of light from a rough point, it does not matter; but you are doubtless an expert, and must judge for yourself. If you will come back in two days, I will arrange for you to see the stone, and will also quietly see how much gold I can collect among my brethren.'

"Bogle thanked the old man, took his leave, and at the end of two days was punctual to his appointment.

"Benjamin received him kindly, and said, 'All goes well. I have arranged for you to see the stone thus: You will be taken by a kuwass of the Pacha's, whom you will meet in the suburbs, on horseback into the country. At night you will return to the Pacha's palace in the outskirts of the town; and if you approve of the stone, you will have to remain there till the bargain is concluded, as the Pacha swears he will have no going backwards or forwards to your hotel, for fear of your visits being found out. If you approve, I will bring the money to you.'

"This was settled, and on the eventful evening Bogle met the Pacha's servant, who had a led horse with him, rode out half a dozen miles, and then back again. He was then ushered into a court-yard, thence into a long stone verandah, up a flight of stairs, through a doorway closed by heavy curtains, into a room handsomly carpeted and cushioned, and told to sit down.

"In about half an hour, during which the silence and mysteriousness of the affair began to tell on Bogle's pulsation, one of the eunuchs—a negro of course—came in and beckoned him to follow. Another curtained room or two brought them into a small one meanly furnished, in which sat, on a few cushions in one corner an old woman. The eunuch salaamed and left.

"'You speak French?' the woman said.

"'Yes,' said Bogle, 'not very well.'

"'I am the Pacha's wife's attendant,' she said; 'and as I speak French I am deputed to show you something.'

"Out of a muslin rag she took the diamond. *It was a monster!* There were two or three good lamps in the room, and Bogle, after a long and careful examination, and trial in his scales, found it was perhaps the fifth largest known diamond in the world, and of undoubted good water, although it was in quite a rough state.

"There were some chances, of course, of it not proving eventually—that is, after being cut—of the first water; but Bogle knew, from what Benjamin had said, that he would get it cheap, and that the great risk was not so much as to its quality, but in getting it out of the country without its being confiscated.

"'What will you give?' the slave girl asked.

"'How much do you want?' said Bogle.

"'This stone is one of the wonders of the world,' said the girl. 'It came from India, and has been in my master's family for a dozen generations. Although of fabulous worth, we will take £20,000 for it.'

"Bogle had been prepared for haggling, but this was a staggerer, and after a great deal of talk he offered £5,000, which the girl said she would report in the proper quarter. 'In the mean time,' she said, 'you will sleep here, and in the morning matters can be concluded.'

"Bogle was taken by the eunuch who had shown him into the palace to a room fitted up in the Frank fashion, and there he passed a troubled night.

"In the morning his terms were accepted and a message being sent to his Jew friend, he duly came with the money, and it was counted over. Now came the difficulty of dealing with the diamond. It was not safe to carry it about one's person, nor safe in the hotel; in fact, safe nowhere. At last Benjamin advised Bogle to make up two packets exactly alike; one containing the diamond, another containing nothing; the former to be sent by post to Bogle's friends in Paris, the latter to be boldly carried by him to the hotel, and deposited there for safety with the landlord.

"Bogle accordingly made up the two parcels, and under the pretence of not knowing the way, requested that one of the Pacha's armed servants might show him to the British Consulate, where he might intrust some one to post the precious packet, as a common commercial letter. This he managed all safely, and with the false packet in his breast walked back to the hotel. His absence for the whole night had of course been duly noted, and his dragoman made most affectionate inquiries as to his health, hoping he had not got into any mischief.

"'O no, Nicholas,' said Bogle; 'I met a friend who took me home to supper, and would not let me go through the streets at night, so I remained with him. I think I shall start for Odessa by the first steamer, and shall be obliged by your going and inquiring when she starts.'

"Of Course Bogle intended to forfeit the passage-money to Odessa, and to take another passage by the first steamer to Trieste, which he knew left in a day or so. He went that morning, and secured his berth, and resolved to stay in his hotel during the remainder of his sojourn in Constantinople, and not expose himself in any way. He never could make out how his purchase had oozed out, but that night he heard a rustling in his room, and had just time to fire one barrel of his revolver at some one who had evidently been prowling about with evil intent. He had left the false packet in the breast-pocket of his coat, and in the morning he found it was gone. It was evident that his secret was known, and he trembled for the letter which had been sent by post. He had taken his breakfast, when the landlord of the hotel came to him in the most excited manner, and informed him that a Turkish official was waiting at the door. Bogle went down to him, and was at once arrested on charge of dealing in gems without paying the government tax. Of course no diamonds were found on him, or his boxes, and bribing every one all round, so that no farther inquiries might be made he was allowed to depart.

"'Well,' said Maxwell, 'that diamond reached Paris safely, and Bogle, going home through that city, had the satisfaction of taking it with him to London, and placed it one morning before his astonished partner's eyes. It is now for sale for forty thousand pounds, in one of the Presidency towns in India, and will probably be bought by some native rajah, to be hidden away in a secret place, perhaps to see the light and run another course of adventure a century hence."

Mrs. James Fisk's Turnout.

A Newport correspondent says: This establishment eclipses everything, and makes a decided sensation whenever it appears. Even aristocratic Bellevue turns its head for a second look as the showy turnout dashes down the avenue. The horses are fine animals, powerfully built, but fleet, and weighing thirteen hundred each. The team consists of two blacks and two dapple grays; when arranged for the road the grays are placed as off lead and nigh wheel, and the blacks as nigh lead and off wheel. The harnesses are of morocco, silver mounted, and very plentifully besprinkled with silver monograms. The martingales are of silver, costing nearly one hundred dollars each, and the trappings are all of the most showy description. The carriage is a high English drag with a rumble, in which is a footman in dark livery. On the box are two coachmen, said to be "artists," and besides these three outriders. The vehicle holds two persons.

—The Paris Journal reports the following conversation between two young girls: "If you only knew how badly papa treats mamma and me!" "Indeed!" "Yes, indeed! You can judge for yourself. When I was ready to be 'brought out' in society, he might have gone with me, might he not? Well, instead of that, when mamma and I went to his room, we discovered he had been absent from the house a whole year."

THE AMES—BUTLER NUPTIALS

Ante-Nuptial Comment by an Untamed Southern Sheet.

[From the Meridian (Miss) Gazette.]

In a short time Senator Ames, of Natchez, Mississippi, a city he never saw in his life, will lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Blanche Butler, the accomplished daughter of the New Orleans spoon-gatherer. The wedding will be no ordinary one, if some of our cotemporaries are correctly informed. It will excel the North Adams Chinese shoemaker excitement, or the conglomeration of the great voices at the Colliseum. The wedding will last four days. Day will begin and day will end in rare and radiant revelry, until, upon the evening of the fourth, the grand event to which so many hours of luxurious festivity have given preliminary zest, will be made by some "round, fat, oily man of God," an accomplished fact, and the lovely Blanche find repose in the arms of her chivalric Adelbert. This exhibition, our exchange advises us, is to be carried on with great brilliancy and publicity. Receptions, soirees and banquets will dazzle the pathway of the felicitous pair to their nuptial couch. Wine will flow—rare gifts be interchanged—the stomachs of the nobility be gorged with costly viands, and all Lowell, from the aristocratic compounder of Ayer's pills to the sallow-faced girls who inhabit the factories will stand upon its head astonished and inarticulate. On the evening of the fourth day, as good things begin to droop and drowse, and night, with her glimmer tapers steps in upon the scene, Benjamin F. Butler will close the festivities by presenting some silver plate to the bridal bonded pair, stolen from the disloyal citizens of New Orleans and reading his celebrated General Order No 28, wherein he proclaimed every lady in the Crescent City "a woman of the town," There will be much snobbery and brazen eclat, and finally Adelbert and Blanche will retire from the scene to enjoy the honeydew of slumber to the music of the clattering castanets of the cotton mills of Lowell.

The Legs of Aristocratic English Women.

A London correspondent writes as follows about the leg story told by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, which the Galaxy somewhat impugned:

In the June number of the Galaxy there is an editorial in which you throw a doubt upon certain statements made by Mrs. A. C. Ritchie in one of her correspondences. You assume that she has been misinformed concerning the casts taken from the legs of English ladies of title. As I was her informant, I feel bound to state the source from which I derived the information. Of course the assertion of the professional venders of casts would go for nothing, as you imply that they would find it to their advantage to encourage a belief in the statements to which you refer; but Mrs. Ritchie's evidence rests upon very different grounds. The cast of Lady ——'s leg, which occupied a position in her ladyship's drawing-room, was taken, not by a professional vender of casts, but by an artist who is a *habitue* of some of the best houses in London and whose word could not be doubted by those who knew him. Three or four of us were one evening drawing in the studio of a friend when this gentleman came in, and, in answer to our queries as to what he had been doing, he mentioned, not at all as an extraordinary occurence, or one likely to excite surprise or remark— that he had been taking a cast of Lady——'s foot and leg; and when he asked why the cast had been taken, he replied that it was to place on the drawing-room table as an ornament: nor he added, was this so unusual as we seemed to think. He mentioned indeed, several houses where such casts could be seen. He also cited the case of a certain Lady Mayoress, of whom two casts had been taken, one with the shoe and stocking, and the other without; and a cast of another lady which might be had at a shop at Soho. Mrs. Ritchie, however, was mistaken in supposing that these casts were openly sold as being taken from the ladies in question. To the general public they are sold merely as ordinary casts. All this was said, not lightly or in jest, but simply, and in perfect good faith. Were it a matter of importance, I could give the names of the speaker and those present, one of whom, at least, would be known to you. But as this statement is not made by one who is personally unknown to you, I presume you can hardly question its veracity.

A Tough Fish Story.

The editor of a western paper has been up in the country trouting, and is responsible for this fish story: "A jovial old gentleman whom we met in our travels told a story (for the truth of which we do not vouch) to illustrate the number of fishermen upon the streams. 'A few days ago,' he said, 'as I was passing a bridge over Swift river, when I heard my name called. I looked around to see who spoke. No person was in sight, and I was about to pass on, when my eye fell upon a large trout standing upon his tail in the river, looking as though he had spoken to me. 'Did you speak, Mr. Trout?' said I. 'I did, sir,' said he, 'I wish to inquire if this is the way to Bickford's mill?' 'It is,' said I. 'Ain't there any other route?' said he. 'Guess not,' said I, 'unless you go by land. Why do you ask?' 'Because the river is so full of these fish hooks that I can never get up this way.'"

How to Make Blackberry Wine.

The following receipt for making blackberry wine is furnished the Country Gentleman by a Charlottesville, Va., housekeeper. Gather nice ripe blackberries; mash them well in a wooden or earthen vessel, strain, and for every gallon of juice thus obtained, add two quarts of water to the pomace. Let this stand several hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and mix with the pure juice. To every gallon of this mixture add three pounds white sugar. Place in any suitable vessel to ferment, substituting a piece of gauze neatly pasted on for a stopper. After fermentation, loosely place the stopper in. Rack off and bottle in October.

VARIETIES.

—A good aid in fighting hot weather—iced lemonade.

—In Boston a saloon displays a placard on which is "No religious discussions allowed here."

—There are over one hundred thousand Chinamen in this country at present, of whom only five thousand are women.

—In Indiana a gentleman of eighty has just taken as his sixth wife, a lady aged fifty-five, who has had three husbands.

—It is said that the Clara Barnes, a mammoth steamer, now being built in Jeffersonville, Ind., will be the largest steamer ever constructed in the West.

—Salesmen and women in retail stores urge customers to buy largely of their merchandise on account of the war in Europe.

—How much trouble would be saved if people would heed the following sentence in "Lothair:" "Never you sign a paper without reading it first, and knowing well what it means."

—A writer in a Dublin medical journal says that many sworn tetotallers in Ireland have acquired the habit of intoxicating themselves with ether. The annual consumption of the liquid in the region about Belfast is four thousand gallons.

—At Kingston, Canada, a dry-goods clerk was recently accommodated with the loan of a revolver to blow out his brains with, in order to spite a lady who had rejected him and married another. On sober second thought he sold the revolver and got drunk.

—A Lynchburg man, arrested as a vagrant, protested that he had a regular trade, and that was smoking glass for total eclipses of the sun. He remarked that as these came so seldom it was not to be wondered at that he seemed out of employment.

—Strange to say, a young girl convicted of child murder, in Austria, and sentenced to death, committed suicide in her cell, after she had been informed that the Emperor Francis Joseph had changed her sentence to imprisonment for life.

—Mr. H. G. Moseley, of Charlotte county, Va., was burned to death on Saturday week by the explosion of a barrel of kerosene oil, which caught fire from a lighted candle he was carrying. Mr. M.'s little daughter, who was with him, was also seriously burned

—An exchange says: The publication of a recent volume on the water power of Maine, induces Horace Greeley to undertake a series of articles of what he knows about dams. The articles will be in his cuss-tomary style, and will, no doubt exhaust the subject.

—A poor boy at St. Louis, Mo., was recently made poorer by having his entire capital, one dollar, snatched from his hand by a monkey. The parents of the victim made a demand upon the owner of the museum for the amount, on pain of having the animal arrested for "mutilating the currency." It was complied with.

—The Bessemer plan for obviating sea sickness by means of an oscillating chamber, supported on bearings similar to those of a compass, will shortly be put to a practical test. A chamber of this description is now in course of construction, and will be fitted, when completed, to a steamer of about 300 tons, in the British marine.

—Springfield, Livingston parish, La., is excited by the appearance of a wild negro it that vicinity. He lives in the woods, goes entirely naked and does not come near any dwelling. He subsists principally on roasting-ears, mellons, etc., No one appears to know who he is or from whence he came; he does not remain in one place long, but seems to be roaming about from one plantation to another.

—On the 7th of July Queen Victoria came publicly forward in a manner now very unusual with her, and personally gave away the prizes at the meeting of the "Prince Consort's Association." The Queen herself handed the prizes, whose recipients were laborers, artisans and their wives, and appeared to the greatest advantage. She laughed merrily at one or two little awkward contretemps. The large concourse of persons assembled were greatly gratified to see her once again taking part on such an occasion.

—A lady correspondent, who has made it a point to examine into the matter, writes that women shoppers will unmercifully snub a saleswoman, will rudely contradict her statements as to the goods being examined, in fact show themselves wholly ignorant of the most ordinary rules of good breeding, and then complain of impertinence if a word is returned, or of inattention if the girl manifests her self-respect by remaining silent. If being waited on by a salesman, their conduct it is stated is just the reverse.

—An enterprising newsboy has come to grief in London. A merchant the other night was walking aloug the street, when his attention was attracted by hearing the newsboy and another man shouting, "Important news—Death of the Emperor Napoleon." He asked to look at the newspaper, offering him sixpence. The boy refused, said that he was selling the papers at a shilling each, and that he had already sold twenty-seven. The witness gave a shilling for one, and looking at it found there was no news of the kind. He then followed the boy, gave him into custody, and he was remanded for trial.

—Arkansas has a celebrated will case which has been hanging in the courts for thirteen years. The jury at Marion recently brought in a verdict for the defendant, when the opposing counsel demanded that the judge should cause the jury to be polled, and it was accordingly so ordered. Three names had been called, and the question, "Is this your verdict?" was addressed to the fourth, a man named Mitchell; but, before he could reply, he uttered a keen, sharp scream, as if in mortal agony, and dropped apparently lifeless. Every effort was made to restore him, but at last accounts he was still unable to speak, and the great will case of Lackland vs Jones is still in abeyance. The doctors pronounce his disease apoplexy. If he dies before answering the question, the whole case will have to be tried over again.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 30, 1870.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

A great many people wonder what induced the retention of that grand inquisition known as the income tax. All agree that its further imposition was unnecessry and uncalled for by any existing national exigensy, that it is burdonsome, oppressive and a standing insult to a free people.

But why is it continued? Simply to retain in office a host of tax-gatherers, who absorb a moiety of it in fees and perquisities. Had the amount of taxes realized under the income tax law, been really necessary to meet the outlays of the government, it could have been more justly realized by some other mode of taxation. With all their talk of retrenchment and reform, the Radicals have failed to take even the first step; namely, the reduction of the number of Federal office holders.

The law when originally passed, was to expire by limitation on the 1st of January, 1870. It was burdensome and repugnant, and inquistorial enough in its character in the beginning, but its objectionable points were not so visible in the excitement of the war. But with the advent of peace they were more keenly felt, and when, last winter it was poroposed to continue it it beyond its original limit, a large majority of the press of the country, and petitioners by tens and hundreds of thousands asked that it be not re-enacted. Such an array of names was never before known in the history of modern legislation, either for or against any measure.

But what did Congress do? Ignored every petition and re-enacted the iniquitous measure. We are now told that it is to cease at the end of two years. If Congress can break its word with impunity in one instance, it can and will do it again, and this as well as every other outrageous measure passed by Radical Congresses will be continued and perpetuated as long as the Radical party continues in power.

Let the people understand the matter fully. Petitions for redress are of no avail. Nothing short of the displacement of the Radical party from power will bring a tax-ridden and plundered people relief. Let the people show by their votes this fall that they will not endorse this second imposition of the tax, and teach those Radical Congressmen, that their petitions are not to be slighted and ignored. The law that imposes this tax is wrong both in principle and practice, and the people ought to show their non-concurrence by voting out of power this fall, the men in the House who imposed it a second time. Such an action on their part would compel the Senate to consent to its repeal at an early day. If the people would reduce taxation and thin out the hordes of office holders who infest the land, let them vote against the Radical party—if they would continue them indefinitely, let them vote in favor of it.

MOTLEY DISMISSED.

The florid historian of the Netherlands, was selected by GRANT, when he was in the green, because he was the friend of SUMNER, and is dismissed summarily and contemptuously for the same reason. The chief witness for this assertion is Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, whose letter to the President we published yesterday, complaining in the name of Massachusetts and in behalf of himself and Senator SUMNER. He puts the case squarely, and in so many words, that the recall of Minister MOTLEY is to punish the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his opposition to the San Domingo job. The Senator admits that although he (WILSON) voted for the measure, he knew nine-tenths of his people were opposed to it, and to that extent he misrepresented them. The Senator is also apprehensive for the future of the Republican party, in case this act is consumated. He warns the C. H. of the Executive chair that "his administration is menaced by great opposition," and that it "needs peace and unity among the people and Congress." The Cobbler of Natick has guessed it for the first time. The great GRANT may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The people cry out for relief and protection against the blunders and mismanagement of an administration which deals with the people as if they were an army, bound to obey the nod of the commander-in-chief, drunk or sober.

Poor MOTLEY must learn like the rest, to have his shoulder straps taken off upon the least symptom of insubordination.

WELL posted Eastern journals predict a general European war, in which England is certain to be engaged, unless peace can be enforced after the first shock. This is not likely. Englands' difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity, and will complicate JOHNNY BULL'S condition materially. The United States ought to milk the cow whilst Europe holds the horns, but the ways of GRANT are past finding out.

WHY is it that our Radical cotemdoraries, and Radical exchanges generally, are fighting so shy of the Coolie question? A year ago they were full of enthusiasm over the project, and there was nobody like KOOMANSCHAP, the great Coolie broker, who was going to import them by the hundreds of ship loads, and who, by the way, has been importing them extentively. Can it be that it is the failure of the project to give the Coolies a vote, or is it because they are afraid the people will vote the Radicals out of Congress this fall, if they openly advocate the question now? We incline most strongly to the later opinion. We believe that they hold the same views as they did a year ago, and are only acting with Radical tact until they secure the control of the Forty-second Congress, when they will force Coolie importation and Coolie votes upon the country, and snap their fingers in the face of the people, when they put in their unavailing objections.

We desire our cotemporaries, who were so enthusiastic over this project of Coolie labor a year ago, to come up to the scratch and tell the people what they think of it now. Will they have the courage to do it. We do not think they will. In fact, we challenge them to give a clear and candid expressions of their views upon the subject, knowing full well that they dare not do it? Will we hear from them? Will they give the laboring men of this city to understand what kind of protection the Radical party is going to give them against the wholesale importation of cheap, degraded Chinese labor, which can have but two effects, to degrade the workingman as a laborer and as a citizen?

THE POPULAR HEAVING.

Those who are familiar with the people throughout the country, and those who are familiar with the daily burden of the political press cannot perceive that there is a political popular heaving, the cause of which is easily traceable to the fact that the people has found out that they are governed a little too much; that a party name, and a party triumph, and a party ruling the country though it may be very good for a favored few, is not necessarily just the thing that the the masses of the people need. "The world is governed too much," is a very old and a very true adage; and if ever there was any particular country that was particularly governed too much; it is the United States during the last ten years of Radical rule or ruin, domination. It is the knowledge of this fact, long since well known to politicians, and to the more observant, that has at last reached the minds of the people, and the popular upheaval must result in some essential change in the management of political parties.

Names, in this case, are not what the people are after, or with which they are to be satisfied; nor are particular men to be worshipped and glorified as saviors of the people. What the people want are things and not party names, or mere partisans; of which they have had a surfeit. They want more economy. They want fewer offices and office holders, instead of a multiplication of the number. General GRANT may be well enough as a soldier, but the people think he has already had his share of political spoil. Senator SUMNER may be well enough in his way, but the people are satisfied that he is a big humbug supported at a great cost to the country. General Lawyer Representative BUTLER may be well enough in his way, but the people see that he is a costly rascal only anxious to grab more and more of their money. And so we might go through with the leaders of the overbearing, overfed Radical party; the people are tired of them and their extravagance, satisfied that they have been imposed upon, down trodden, overtaxed and humbugged long enough.

But these leaders are powerful; they hold the reins of government; they control and direct the political party wires, and it is very hard for the people to reach them; very hard for the people to assert their independence. Nevertheless this is what we as a people must do; we must not only assert, we must maintain our independence. How is it to be done? The politicians will not help; Congress will not help; the people need not look to them, they must depend upon themselves, and act themselves. The people must meet together; they must not allow hackneyed politicians to control in the primary meetings; they must refuse to vote for hackneyed politicians, and insist upon having honest reasonable men of their own choosing to represent them. If the people do not begin here at the very beginning, they may as well resign themselves to the politicians, and to just such extravagant, unconstitutional, and outrageous misrule and tyranny as have marked the doings of the Radical Congress, and Radical Legislatures everywhere since the war.

It may have been a nice thing to have belonged to the Radical party, to have voted annually to sustain such unscrulous representatives in office, and to pay the taxes which their reckless extravagance has imposed; still there is a limit to the popular desire for these nice things; and that limit has been passed.

It is the duty of the people now to look about them carefully to see how they are going to drag themselves from under this radical political yoke. There has been, throughout, one set of men, all the time in the minority, who have fought manfully against tremendous odds, though unsuccessfully, against the expensive usurpations of Radicalism. These are the men, and this kind of men are the men with whom the people must now heartily co-operate if they would save themselves and their country. The people must sustain the men who have thus stood in the breach and tried to save them from the political rule of Radicalism.

Look at the record of the minority in Congress, and in our own State Legislatures, and there you will see that they have all along been fighting in the interest of the people, and against the measures which have been by the Radicals foisted upon the country. The people must vote so as to elect men to office who will respect our country's constitution, and who will regard it as paramount to their individual wills, whether they call themselves Democrats or Radicals. Names are nothing in the evolution of this new party—the party of the people. Mere politicians, whether Radical or Democrat, must stand out of the way and let men who are something besides, take their places. Little by little, if the people will be true to themselves, they will slough off the human political excrescences which have demoralized and are now destroying the fairest land on the globe. Stand firm, and discard the politicians.

GEN. NEGLEY, does not hide his light under a bushel. When he ventured upon the high seas, and adopted, by some strange fascination, a "life on the ocean wave," many of us though he was a land lubber, and would soon find his long "home in the rolling deep." But he has disappointed the inland and ordinary navigable "highwaymen" of his own party, and completely takes the sail out of Captain JINKS of the "horse marines." He first recruited from an old salt, and we are constrained to believe an old tar of the malty name of PORTER a letter of endorsement for his speech on commerce and navigation. The Admiral confessed that Gen. NEGLEY had sent him his speech and slyly insinuated that a public recognition would be of service. We read that letter, and approved of it in our own way. The public is again treated to a letter of endorsement of General NEGLEY'S speech, from the revised edition of the Republican party, the scarred and venerable WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He says the speech and reports were submitted to him, and of course he could do no less than to make a note of them. In his meandering letter published in the Philadelphia *Press* he says, in his usual plain, practical, straightforward manner as follows:

> All Congresses, and all the constituencies agree in the abstract proposition that the national navigation interest must be restored and re-established; but the several sectional or party interests represented in Congress insist that the cost or sacrifice necessary to be incurred shall be cast upon some other interest. The public-land interest insists that the burden shall be devolved upon the commercial interest or the manufacturing interest, and for that reason would prefer subsidies from the National Treasury. The internal taxpayers and the merchants would cast the burden on the manufacturing and mining interests, and the mining and manufacturing interests, struggling against foreign competition, refuse to assume it.
>
> The object in view, in my judgment, is sufficiently important to justify its attainments through compromise of the several conflicting interests, or even at the cost of any one of them. Those interests seem to be disinclined to so patriotic a compromise at this moment, and each one of them seems strong enough to protect itself by defeating the policy proposed at its own expense.

This is lovely, but not encouraging. The following is a little more pertinent, particularly as it reccommends Mr. NEGLEY to "come down" and invites the Chinese to come in.

> Come down, then, Mr. Negley, from your seat in the House of Representatives, among the people. Show them that their Government is wrong in maintaining hopeless and unworthy grudges against foreign nations in refusing to obtain and accept in a peaceful way, upon just terms, the extension of their commerce and the extension of the national jurisdiction throughout the American continent, the free acceptance of immigration without fear or apprehension from Europe and from Asia, with all the labor and skill, not to speak of the wealth which it may bring. Show them that a nation that understands its own capacity and its own noble principles of humanity is just as able, and will find it just as wise, to build its own steamships for foreign commerce as it is to build its own railroads for domestic traffic. Do this, my dear sir, and take my word for it that you will before long have a Congress that will not higgle about measures indispensable to the maintenance of the national prosperity, dignity, and honor.

We are not insensible to the honor conferred upon our young and chivalric representative from the Twenty-second and banner district. He gathers laurels from land and sea, and although perched upon the "summit of manhood's expectations," when he received his nomination, his fresh garlands will descend as trophies won, and preserved as precious heirlooms honorably acquired. This letter should have appeared before the Reformers determined to save their country by destroying the Republican party. Who knows but he might to-day occupy the place quietly appropriated by the leader of the late oil ring. What convention of loyal patriots could withstand the endorsement of SEWARD, who once boasted truly, that one touch of his little bell was more powerful than the word of the Queen of England or the Czar of Russia, he being for NEGLEY, who should be against him.

As it is, we advise Major FREW, whose interests in the deep blue sea are not great, since the embargo at Antwerp, to give a flowing oil well, of which he has a multitude, to President GRANT, at once, who will accept and send an oleaginous and appropriate reply, which can be printed in the *Commercial*. This would make the contest interesting and be of great service to the loyal, the faithful, and true of the Republican party in this vicinity. This advice is disinterested, and of course without charge.

THE Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM appeared in print the other day, for the purpose of affording the public a correct view of his past political career, in which he charged another shining light in the Republican camp, R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., with being the author of editorial articles in the *Commercial*, commenting upon him. Mr. CARNAHAN is not known as connected with the press, and Mr. GRAHAM had no right to assume it. The editor endeavors to make this plain, and hurls defiance at the Senator. He says he was used by SIMON CAMERON as an "Irishman uses a wheelbarrow," and much more which it would not be becoming in us to print. We have been so much scandalized by this unseemly quarrel between brethern who should dwell together in unity, that we can scarcely approach the subject with becoming temper. Mr. CARNAHAN also appears in print, and insists he is the injured party. He says he helped Mr. GRAHAM to secure the profitable and prominent position of Sheriff of the banner county, which was the beginning of his fame and fortune, for which valuable service he is now maligned. They have both done pretty well in the way of offices, and should step aside and let some other hungry applicants have a draw at the "teats." In the meantime the Republican party is positively, if not permanently, rent asunder. If the larger portion is not with Mr. CARNAHAN and the Conservative and Reform ticket, the public will understand that the Republican party desires to perpetuate the ring, the office holders, the corrupt jobbers and the venal speculators. The recent Court House job in relation to indexing the public records, the tenacity with which COCHRAN holds on to the interest on a half million of the people's money, which he pockets and divides with the ring, proves how corrupt are the men who control affairs. The people are restive under the enormous load of taxation, and clamor for relief, but the old fogies pretend not to see it. They think it won't be much of a shower. We think the "onpleasantness" will last until the second Tuesday of October.

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

Of all the military characters of the late war, PHIL SHERIDAN, stands in bold relief as the most vengeful and cruel. He rose in the estimation of the Radical party after his infamous ride through the Shenandoah Valley, where thousands of women and children were compelled to fly from the hoofs of his cavalry. He did what no man pretending to be civilized ever did without obtaining the execrations of mankind, burnt, without necessity, the roofs which sheltered women and children, and destroyed every mill, barn, together with the hay, grain, farming utensils, stock and every, thing which could sustain life. This kind of warfare is only recognized among savages, but was paraded by SHERIDAN in pompous reports as an achievement worthy a brave and humane commander. For this he was commended by GRANT and at once taken into favor by the Republican party, and his later triumph in murdering Piegan women and children was fit sequel to his Shenandoah experience. These cruelties will be remembered long after the losses in great battles shall have been forgotten, and will meet the sharpest censure of impartial history. This is the man accredited by President GRANT to the highest military chieftains of Europe, to gather information upon the battle fields of Germany, which may be taken advantage of by this government. Although we assume a higher type of manhood, and demand recognition for a more advance civilization than we are willing to accord to France or Prussia, Gen. SHERIDAN will learn to his shame that the fierceness of war there is confined to armed men, and that the persons and property of non-combatants are regarded as sacred. Let him improve upon the lesson, for of all the men of the Union army upon whose shoulders stars were place, he most needs it.

Honorable soldiers of the armies of Europe, if acquainted with his history would spurn his society, and place him low down in the rank of reckless manraders, and certainly will receive with astonishment the information that he stands next to the head of the army of the United States.

A BID FOR THE GERMAN VOTE.

As we expected, the Republican leaders, in view of the failing condition of the party, jump with amazing quickness to direct the feeling now aroused by the pending conflict in Europe to their advantage. They seize upon it as a godsend to assist them in their difficulties, and by cheap resolutions of sympathy endeavor to win their favor, even at the expense of embroiling their own country. A few years ago those same men were Know Nothings, and were equally eloquent in denouncing those born in a foreign land. The Republican State Central Committee of Maryland which met on the 19th, passed the following buncombe resolutions:

1. That we regard the war forced upon Prussia by France as an outrage upon liberty and civilization, and entertain the earnest hope that Prussia may triumph in the approaching conflict.
2. That as an evidence of our practical sympathy, the Treasurer of the State Central Committee be authorized to subscribe $100 in the name of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland to the fund now being raised in this city for Prussian hospital purposes.

In New York city the same effort was made which was properly rebuked by the *Times* of Friday, which said:

> We have the profoundest respect for the patriotism of the gentlemen composing the Union Republican General Committee, but we are not impressed by their sagacity as displayed in the resolutions relating to the war, which by a vote of forty to twenty were last night adopted. The resolutions themselves, we take leave to say, are sheer buncombe, orginating in an ill-regulated desire to secure German votes. What have we in this country to do with the war between France and Prussia? What have the Republican General Committee to do with war in Europe, that they should take sides, and introduce dissension into the ranks of their own party? There have been occasions in foreign affairs when every American might confidently proclaim his sympathy. Acts of national oppression have afforded instances of this nature—though even then our declaration should go forth as those of the whole people, not of a party. But in this case the majority of the committee outrage historical fact, and insult the intelligence of the country by representing "usurping imperialism" as being all on one side. What are we to think of a Republican General Committee, a majority of whose members, forgetting King William's solemn assertion of the "Divine right," associate his endeavors to effect German unity with the success of Republican liberty? The whole proceeding is a mistake. We are neutrals, and ought not to be dragged in as partisans on either side. We esteem our German citizens most highly, and appreciate the devoted attachment to Fatherland which impels them to sympathetic action here. Their honest, unpartisan ardor is not to be confounded with the business-like parade of sympathy which we record this morning.

MR. BAUER, of the *Volksblatt*, in his speech to the Germans, at Turners' Hall, did not endorse the conduct of those Germans who sent messages of loyalty to the King of Prussia. He deprecated the feeling of hostility toward France, which is being engendered, and that money should not be sent to aid in prosecuting the war, but reserved for the wounded. Mr. BAUER will not find himself very popular with those who think that American citizens have a right to interfere in the affairs of whatsoever country they may have been born in. But Mr. BAUER has evidently given more thought to our institutions than most of his countrymen who have worked themselves into fever heat within the past week. He will render them a service by directing their attention to the position of our government towards the combatants, which should be sustained, and not complicated by the extravagant conduct of a large portion of our adopted citizens. It might be a pleasant and profitable employment of demagogues who desire the German vote to join them in a wild hurrah for Prussia, which may, unless checked, force us into difficulties, perhaps a bloody and devastating war.

THE marriage of BLANCHE, the daughter of BEN. BUTLER, and General AMES, a carpet bag Senator from Mississippi, on Thursday evening, must have been a brilliant affair. As an example of the imposing manner in which BUTLER carried out his hospitable plans, it is mentioned that he chartered the whole of the Merrimac House to provide for his guests, and engaged all the available room in another hotel, while private houses were opened to accommodate those who were not otherwise provided for.

This would have been very well if the money had not been stolen from the people of the South, particularly those of New Orleans, to pay the bill.

MANY of our readers may not have a fair understanding of the word "rentes," which occurs so constantly just now in our foreign dispatches, and whose rise and fall seems to constitute the financial barometer of Paris. They are the funded debt of France, not, however, in the form of bonds, but simply loans from the people. These loans are entered to the credit of the lenders on the government ledgers and draw a specified rate of interest. The holders of the debt are called "renters," and the fluctuations in its value denote popular distrust or confidence in the government.

ALLUDING to the infernal income tax, a Washington correspondence contains this information:

> The new act reads distinctly that the tax of 2½ per cent. is to be levied for 1870 and 1871, on the 1st days of March 1871 and 1872, and allows a deduction of $2,000, besides rent of dwelling used for self or family, and taxes. The old law has not been repealed, and it seems evident that if it still exists the double income tax for this year will be 7½ instead of 2½ per cent.

THE new Minister to England, ex Senator FRELINGHUYSEN was on Tuesday officially notified of his appointment which he accepted. He informs the Secretary of State that he had not solicited the appointment, and it had therefore been made without his knowledge, and while his inclinations did not tend in that direction, he would yield his private objections and personal interests to what the government deemed paramount considerations, and accept the position. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has therefore received his commission, and will in a short time be handed his instructions, which, so far as the Alabama claims are concerned, it is said, will be a duplication of those which Mr. MOTLEY refused to carry out. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN will not leave for London for some weeks.

AMONG the low-minded and ungenerous acts of the late session of Congress was the refusal of the Military Committee to return to the CUSTIS-LEE family the precious relics of WASHINGTON, that under military orders or authorized pillage were stolen from the Arlington residence. The Committee instructed Senator WILSON, their chairman, to report adversely on the bill which provided for the restoration, and, to his honor it should be stated, he did so against his own convictions. He was personally in favor of the bill, but was overruled by the Committee. He would have acquired further honor by declining to be the medium of such an ungenerous report.

THE new five hundred dollar legal tender notes, now being printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, will be ready for circulation the latter part of this week. On the upper left hand corner is the representation of Justice, and on the lower right hand corner an excellent vignette of President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

GEN. WM. A LEECH Register of Wills of Philadelphia died a few days ago. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party by whom he was elected to that office in 1867. He was a graduate of West Point and served with distinction from the breaking out until the close of the war.

A Long Branch Jenkins asserts that the hotel proprietors at that place, made up and presented GRANT with a fifty thousand dollar purse, which induced him to agree to stay there several weeks this season.

THE Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address to the party, and called a State Convention to be held in New Orleans on the 2d of September.

GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS, agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Philadelphia, and for many years a resident of this city, died at Cresson on Saturday morning last.

JUDGE CRADDOCK of Kentucky thinks that the United States Supreme Court would declare the Fifteenth Amendment unconstitutional, if Kentucky should contest it.

THE Radicals of Massachusetts are fearful of a political storm in that state. That is not the only locality in which there is such a danger.

GENERAL R. E. LEE has gone to Ravenswood, the residence of Mrs. A. M. FITZHUGH, in Fairfax county, and from thence will start for his home in Lexington.

REVENUE stamps on receipts for money are no longer required under the new tax law.

Lawrence County Democracy.

At a meeting of the Committee on Saturday last, it was decided to hold the primary meetings on the 27th, and the Convention on the 29th of August.

A Foreign Opinion of Grant.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

resident Grant, we regret to see, is rapidly becoming unpopular with his own party. They are beginning to find out a fact which they persistently ignored in the heat and fury of the Presidential contest, that there is a great difference between generalship and statesmanship. The American nation is not the first to experience the incapacity of the military mind to deal with social and political questions, which naturally lie far beyond its circumscriber range of studies and duties. The St. Domingo affair, in which President Grant is show by the investigations of a Congressional Committee, to have engaged in some very questionable diplomatic strategy, in order to effect the purchase of that island, has provoked general condemnation on the part of his political opponents and elicited very weak apologies on the part of his friends. He may have the best possible intentions, but like all men who pride themselves on their obstinacy, he is as often wrong as right.

His Majesty's Horses.

A letter from Washington, speaking of Grant's visit to Long Branch, New Jersey, says:

> The President's horses, in charge of the colored groom Albert Hawkins, have left here. Five of the best have been taken from the President's stables—Cincinnati and St. Louis, the road span; Egypt and Nancy for speed, and Jeff Davis for the saddle. Cincinnati is of Lexington stock, a deep bay sixteen and a half hands high. Cincinnati was the President's war horse, and carried him in nearly all his great battles. St. Louis is also a deep bay, a trifle over sixteen hands. Egypt a bay, stands sixteen hands, and has trotted in 2.38. Nancy is of Patchen stock, a bay, fifteen and a half hands high, and has trotted her mile inside of 2.40. Jeff Davis is a black pacer, about fifteen hands, and has made her mile inside of three minutes. He was captured during the Vicksburg campaign. Four carriages were also sent with the horses—the family carriage an English hunting carriage, a two seated phæton and a one seated buggy.

BY SCAMANDER.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Where bright Scamander's golden strands
Flashed down the fair Dardanian lands,
To the blue Ægean's glimmering sands,
Mount Ida's cloud-invading brows
Drew half the sunset with their snows,
Till the pale sign of Dian rose,

Stoled in her royal virgin white,
And each sad planet's wandering light
Shook in the infinite chasms of Night,
In the gray shadow of a wood
That watched the Ægean's crested flood,
Breathless the Trojan sibyl stood.

Hoarse, through the dreams of Œnone,
Thundered the rapture of the sea—
And a wild wind rose suddenly,
And swept the blue dilating skies
With blasts of balmy fragrances
Blown on her wide, unshrinking eyes:

She saw the weeping Trojans go,
Hearing a Queen, with chantings low,
She heard the gusty trumpets blow—
And Ida, through her thousand springs
And caves, with hollow mutterings,
Shook with the overthrow of kings!

From the pale lips of Œnone
A wild hymn broke—and the great sea
Uttered a rolling symphony,
Whose solemn, sweeping, massive bars,
Heaved gloriously beneath the stars,
And shadowed forth gigantic wars!

She sang how Helen, the divine,
Maddened with love's ecstatic wines
A royal nature, leal and fine,
Her numbers blent with sobbings low,
Making a dim, sweet underflow
Of murmurs, full of wordless woe;

As if her soul, in pangs to be,
Foretelt the death-wound's agony
Herself must know. Then suddenly,
With strength triumphant, new and strange,
Her Epic stirred a higher range,
And rang with Victor's ebb and change!

With Sparta's mighty trumpet-call—
With Ilium dying on the wall,
Shaking the centuries with her fall,
Whose echoes, down the lapse of Time,
Our Homer rolled with zest sublime,
To mellow thunderings of rhyme!

* * * * * * * *

With drooping crest and arm unsteeled,
Sadly, from Ilium's fatal field,
They bore him in his honored shield—
Paris, the fugrate—doubly slain,
In that a kingdom's loss or gain
Died with him, on the trampled plain.

Beneath her eyes they lay him down.
Stern Œnone's wild kisses drown
The brows she loved, but would not crown
For spar-an Helen. Fixed as stone,
Above her dead with cry—her moan,
She faints in agony forknown.

And thus in marble nobly wrought
From a grand woman's poet thought,
Her love immortal youth hath caught,
The crumbling hand of hoary Time
Drops scathless from her giowing prime,
Clothed With a physic grief sublime!

—N. Y. Ledger

THE TWO ANGELS.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death,
Passed o'er our village as the morning broke;
The dawn was on their faces, and beneath,
The sombre houses fearsed with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,
Alike their features and their robes of white;
But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed,
Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray
The place where thy beloved are at rest!

And he who wore the crown of asphodels,
Descending at my door began to knock,
And my soul sank within me, as in wells
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock

I recognized the nameless agony,
The terror, and the tremor, and the pain,
That oft before had filled or haunted me,
And now returned with three-fold strength again.

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;
And, knowing whatsoe'er He sent was best,
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile, that filled the house with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said;
And ere I answered, passing out of sight,
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O friend! and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and with a voice divine
Whispered a word that had a sound like death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and true;
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued where but one went in.

All is of God! If He but wave his hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! He looks back from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are his;
Without his leave they pass no threshold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against His messengers to shut the door?

LONGFELLOW.

NOTE THE BRIGHT HOURS ONLY.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no heed of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These simple words a dial bore,
And wisdom never preaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches,

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely;
Let us forget the toil and care,
And note the bright hours only.

There is no grove on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.

For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget the toil and care,
And note the bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget the glitter;
We take the cup of life, and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But should we teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drop the strongest;
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget the toil and care,
And note the bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
And while we're passing on the tide
Of time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the gracious Giver.

For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Then let's forget the toil and care,
And note the bright hours only.

Petroleum for the Hair.

There is a new use for petroleum. One Samuel Bryant, of Carrolton, Mississippi, has discovered that it will make the hair grow. The way he found out this new property of coal oil was simply this: He had a large boil on the bald place on his head, which gave him much pain, and in the absence of anything else he rubbed coal oil on it. He says it relieved the pain almost instantly, so he continued to rub on the oil until the boil was entirely well, when, to his surprise, he found a thin coating of hair coming out over the bald place. He continued the use of the oil for a month or two, and now has a heavy coat of hair on his head.

—The Vevay Democrat says Old Jessie Grant was in clover for two days at Covington, Ky., during the stay of Dan Rice's circus there. He said that the negro riding the educated mule was worth the price of admission, and reminded him forcibly of Ulysses in his younger days. The old man was admitted at half price, the same as other children.

BLANCHE BUTLER'S BRIDAL.

She Gets Lots of Spoons—The Trousseau and Wedding Presents—All Paid for From the Pockets of Southern People.

From the lengthy accounts of the marriage of Senator Ames and the daughter of Benjamin F. Butler, in the Boston papers of Friday, we abstract the following:

THE TROUSSEAU.

Nearly all the bridal outfit was ordered abroad, and was selected and made under the supervision of Mrs. Webster, the sister of Mrs. Butler, who is at present in Germany superintending the education of her own children and the two sons of General Butler, who are there with her. Everything is very elegant, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to make the trousseau as complete as possible. Among the things that were sent were:

One dozen *robes de nuit* trimmed with Valenciennes.
One dozen *robes de nuit* trimmed with French work.
One dozen sets underclothing with Valenciennes bands and edges.
One sets underclothing with French embroidered bands and edges.
One dozen embroidered cambric combing jackets.
One dozen corset covers trimmed with Valenciennes and French embroidery.
One-half dozen embroidered flannel underskirts.
One dozen cambric skirts for walking dresses.
One doz n cambric skirts for train dresses.
One dozen pair silk stockings.
One dozen pair Lisle thread stockings.
Two dozen pair Balbriggan stockings.
Three pair slippers.
Two dozen pair white kid gloves, six buttons.
One dozen pair light-shade kid gloves, three buttons.
One dozen pair dark-shade kid gloves, three buttons.
Four sets French flowers.
Six fans.
Five hats.
Six white cambric dresses.
One white French muslin with train.
Six embroidered muslin jackets.
Two point lace handkerchiefs.
One dozen Valenciennes handkerchiefs.
One dozen French embroidered handkerchiefs.
One dozen hemstitch (with initial) handkerchiefs.
Point lace overskirt and flounce one-half yard deep.
Duchesse lace overskirt and flounce one-half yard deep.
Point lace shawl.
Two Llama lace jackets.
Four parasols.
Six suits.

Everything is in the most perfect taste, and, like all French things, exquisitely and daintily made. There is nothing stiff or set looking, but it seems almost as though the things were tossed together and held by an invisible thread. The laces are the finest and the embroidery of the most delicate. Assuredly no princess royal could have daintier or more elegant things than this young American bride. There is a coquettish grace about everything that someway suggests the wearer. The jaunty little jackets, with the reliefs of lavender, blue or green running through the embroidery, the stylish hats and the coquettish parasols—everything is Parisian in the extreme. The suits are very stylish and pretty. Among the most markedly striking is the travelling suit of China silk of the new tea rose shade *ecru*. The lower skirt is trimmed with deep ruffles and puffs, and in length just touches the floor and the back, and reaches to the instep in front just clearing the foot. The overskirt is rather long and quite *bouffant*, trimmed with ruffles of the same, and a Cluny lace an inch and a half in width, exactly the shade of the dress. The jacket is a graceful, half-fitting affair, with loose sleeves, trimmed to correspond with the upper skirt. A fall of Valenciennes lace is fastened into the sleeve, and drops over the hand. The hat is a jaunty little soft-crowned thing made of the same material as the dress, of a nondescript shape, utterly unlike anything yet seen in America, and is trimmed with green ribbon, pleated quite full around the crown, and completely covering the very narrow brim. A rosette is placed at the left side, and that constitutes the whole trimming. It is very simple and girlish, and exceedingly becoming to the face of the wearer. The boots, too, are like the dress, with square rather broad toes, and high heels nearly in the middle of the foot. The boot is lower than those that have been worn for two or three years past, being only about seven inches in height. They are buttoned with tiny gilt buttons. The parasol is quite a new idea, and is what young ladies call "perfectly stunning." The handle, which is quite heavy, and covered with green Russia leather, forms a walking stick. The head is a horse-shoe of French gilt, which surrounds a tiny looking glass. The shade is of *ecru* China silk, lined with green, and ornamented with heavy *ecru* cord and tassel. The fan is of sandal wood and *ecru* silk, with the monogram B. B. painted on it in green. There is a lovely black silk suit made with only one skirt, trimmed with three quite broad ruffles, pinked on the edges. The jaunty little coat is trimmed with deep fringe, with the finest valenciennes at wrist and throat. The hat is of black thread lace, with a moss-rose and half-open bud at the left side. The fan is very elegant; the sticks are gilt and the upper part of the fan of black satin, beautifully ornamented. A lovely necklace accompanies this suit. It consists of flat pieces of jet about an inch square and fastened together with heavy links of gold. There are three pendants of jet and gold, very unique and elegant. Another lovely suit has an underskirt of heavy purple silk, trimmed with one deep ruffle and a puff. The overdress is of a cream shade of Canton crepe. The skirt is quite long, and much looped at the back and sides. It has no trimming, but is simply pointed and bound with the same material. The jacket matches, with loose sleeves. The hat is purple silk, covered entirely with point lace, with a bunch of heliotrope at the extreme left side. But a blue silk suit, in artistic perfection and grace puts all the rest in the shade. The lower skirt is of quite a dark shade, trimmed with a ruffle and double puffs, with a braid of the dark silk lined with three shades lighter. The overskirt is of the lighter shade, trimmed with a heavy fringe of the same shade, which, instead of being made and sewed in, is knotted into the silk. The jacket is a still lighter shade, and trimmed with the braid of the two other shades of silk. The hat is of white chip bound with black velvet, and trimmed with bands of white uncut velvet, and a long ostrich plume passing over the top of the hat and falling over the hair. The fan is of carved ivory and white silk, with delicate rosebuds painted on it. The parasol is very lovely; the handle is white carved coral, the shade of white silk, lined with a brighter silk, with a fringe of marabout feathers. The laces are exquisite, the point overdress and flounce being of the finest texture and most delicate pattern. The handkerchiefs are gossamer, and airy enough for the queen of the fairies.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

This is one of the most elegant dresses that could be worn on such an occasion, and is of white velours silk. It was made with a court train, a puffing of tulle passed around the bottom of the skirt, and on this is placed the flounce of Duchesse lace. The overdress of Duchesse was worn with it. The long tulle veil is fastened on with the most delicate orange blossoms, that formed a sort of coronet in front, and fell drooping over the lace in sprays of buds and leaves. The fan is of pearl and point lace, with the bride's monogram beautifully wrought in the lace. No bride has ever had a more beautiful or complete trousseau than Miss Butler, and it must be a very unreasonable one who would ask for anything more lovely.

THE BRIDAL APARTMENT.

The room for the reception of the newly married pair has been freshly fitted up, and is altogether as tempting a room as one would ever wish to see. The room is beautifully frescoed, the design being wreaths of pink roses with delicate blue flowers interwoven. A gilt beading goes around the top of the room. The tapestry carpet is a delicate rose pink and a light blue on a ground of white. The furniture is made of black walnut and painted white. It is exquisitely carved in garlands of roses drooping over, which are shaded the very lightest pink. The panelling is covered with creton cloth in blue and pink, and the chairs are upholstered with the same. The windows are draped with filmy lace curtains, the hangings of the creton. The bed linen is fine and delicate, and has the bride's monogram embroidered on everything. The spread is lace, and is lined with a light blue silk. Everything is dainty and fresh, and looks so pure in its delicate whiteness.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

No further proof of the estimation in which Miss Butler was held could be wished after seeing the lovely gifts which were sent her by her many friends. They were elegant in the extreme, and were very varied. The library was devoted to their display, and looked a perfect bazaar with its wealth of richness and beauty. Like every other room, it was literally filled with flowers. These hung in garlands and festoons from the walls, while the pictures, the doors and windows were garlanded with them, and baskets and boquets were in abundance. A lovely boudoir piano of Chickering's make stood in the long window. General Ames' present to the bride was an elegant bracelet of Roman gold with Oriental pearls exquisitely set, and beautiful carved cameo ring with plain, heavy setting. There was silver in profusion. A very elegant service, lined with gold, was sent by Gen. Ames's father. There was the usual quantity of solid dishes, forks and SPOONS, berry dishes, pitchers, vases, nut-crackers and picks; table, dessert, and tea-spoons in silver; elegant card receivers in silver and bronze; bronze figures exquisitely wrought, vases of delicate porcelain, and toilette sets of Dresden China. One of the most unique things was a dessert set of China ware, the plates leaf-shaped, and each of the fruit dishes in the design of the special fruit it was to hold. Fans to the usual amount were presented. Several lovely sets of jewelry, one of turquoise and gold, another of Roman gold in an antique pattern. A Byzantine Mosaic set was lovely. The one of all others the most admired was of Roman gold and malachite, the malachite carved like cameo, with Roman heads. It comprised brooch, earrings, bracelets, sleeve-buttons and necklace. It was exquisite. There were books and trinkets in profusion, pictures and statuettes. Nothing was missing which could with propriety be offered.

Extraordinary Captivity.

An extraordinary case of sequestration has just been disclosed before the court of assizes of the Manche, a man having been kept concealed, chained to a bed, for a period of forty years, by his own father first and by a brother afterwards. In the year 1830 a farmer named Boullaud lived with his wife and four sons—Charles, Jacques, Francois and Julien, in the commune of Romagny. Tulien, who was then twenty-two years of age, had shown some signs of a deranged mind, the result of a fright while walking out at night, and the father, to escape the trouble of guarding the young man, had chained him by the two wrists on a bed, from which the son was never moved. The result of the captivity was that Julien's limbs became at length completely paralyzed from inaction and he became an idiot. The father died in 1852, having previously shared the fortune between the three other sons, on condition that Charles and Francois should each pay a sum of two hundred francs annually for the wants of their brother, while Jacques was to board and lodge him. The unfortunate man continued chained to his bed until 1864, when he could no longer make any movement, the shackles were taken from him, but it was hot until the present year that the facts came to the ears of the judicial authorities. A descent was made at the house, and Julien, now ever sixty years of age, was found lying almost naked in a most miserable condition on a litter of straw, placed in a dark hole for concealment. Jacques Boulland, being arrested, was now brought up for trial, and pleaded in his defense that he only continued a state of things commenced by his father. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and he was set at liberty.

The Ages of European Warriors.

Almost every war developes or brings to the surface one or more great soldiers, who either shape events, or who are peculiarly favored by the chances or fortunes of war. For the young and ambitious men of both the French and Prussian armies, the present war would seem to afford an excellent opportunity for fame and promotion, for soon in the natural course events, all the great chefs of both armses will be gathered to their fathers. We append a list of the names and ages of the gay old boys who are expected to lead the fiery onset of France on Prussia;

Louis Napoleon is over sixty, and in infirm health.

Marshal McMahon, take him for all and all, perhaps the greatest soldier in the French army, is sixty-two.

Marshal Bazaine, personally the most reckless and daring of the French Marshals, is sixty-one.

Marshal Canrobert is supposed not to be in good health, and is over sixty.

Marshal Vaillant is in his eightieth year.

Marshal Count Baraguey is seventy-five.

Marshal Forey is sixty-six.

Marshal Randon is over seventy-five.

Marshal Changarnier, just promoted and placed in command of the reserves, is seventy-seven.

General Leboeuf, a comparative youngster, who has relinquished the portfolio of war for an active command, is sixty-one.

General Palikao, who was also of late in the civil service of the Emperor, is seventy-four.

The conduct of the war on the Prussian side will be entrusted to Baron Von Moltke who displayed in the war against Austria extraordinary genius, and who may be counted in this fight as the greatest strategist in Europe, will be seventy years of age next October.

The figure heads in the Prussian army are the Crown Prince Frederick William son-in-law of Queen Victoria, and Princ Frederick, who is under forty, and Princ Frederick Charles, who is nearly seventy

The Abdication of Queen Isabella—The Ceremony at Paris.

The London Daily News of the 28th ult. contains the following from its Paris correspondent:

The abdication of Queen Isabella of Spain was enacted with very great pomp and ceremony.—So far from making a mournful business of renouncing a throne, she made a gala toilet of the occasion. Her Majesty wore a rose colored silk dress profusely covered with white lace; splendid *parure* of pearls and a diamond girdle, and with that command of countenance which seldom fails to reward long practice in the performance of royal functions, put on an extremely merry look. As she took her seat in the throne room, Don Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, her eldest son, (who is about the age of the Prince Imperial of France) stood on her right hand simply dressed in a short black jacket and knickerbockers; next to him was the Infant Don Sebastian, the youngest and only surviving son of Charles IV., on the left of the Queen were Queen Christiana, her children and the Count d'Acquila. Don Francisco d'Assise (Isabella's husband) was, it seems invited, but did not come. The young Duke of Seville, son of Don Henry de Bourbon, lately, killed in a duel by the Duke de Montpensier, who is now in Paris, was also invited, but excused himself from attending. He is in the service of the present provisional government of Spain, and will not in any way countenance the pretensions of Isabella to dispose of the crown. Among the witnesses of what in the Hotel Basilewski was called the "grand act," were Generals Lersundi Gassel and San Roman; the Dukes of Medina Cœli, de Sesto, de Rianzares, d'Arco, de Rivas and de Ripalda; the Marquises de Bedmar, de Casa Irujo and Penn Floridas; Counts Marca, de Goyeneche, d'Espeleta, d'Albaceta, de Rubio, de Guele y Rente, de Coello, &c. When every one of the company had taken the place assigned by the master of the ceremonies, Queen Isabella made a short speech, announcing her intention to abdicate. She read a manifesto to the Spanish people, in which she traced the history of her reign. She had been called upon to reign, she said, when in her cradle, and had grown up amidst the turmoil of civil discord. Whether as a child, a girl, or a woman, she had always had to contend with political parties and factions, and to their incessant attempts to obtain power for themselves she attributed her failure to do all the good which she could have wished. She wished however, to avoid all recrimination, she pardoned all her enemies, and confided her son to the noble character of the Spanish people. She then read her abdication in (nearly) these terms: "I, Isabella II., &c., declare that of my own free will and mere motion, and without any foreign pressure, cede and assign to my son Altonso all my political rights, reserving only the civil rights of a mother and a guardian."

All the personages present signed their names as witnesses to the document. Then the company, with Dowager Queen Christiana at the head, kissed the Prince of Asturias's hand by way of doing homage, and acknowledging his sovereignty. When the ceremony was over the youthful King of Spain *in partibus* by the will of his deposed mother, who had doubtless been considerably bored by the solemn mummery, ran up to the Duke de Sesto, and said, "You haven't seen my new velocipide; come into the garden and look at it."

Marshal Bazaine was not at this ceremony, it being feared that his presence might be interpreted as implying some pressure on the part of the Emperor. He was with the Queen the evening before, and with President Benvot Champny witnessed the siguing of her will.

Terrible Condition of the Chinese Quarter in San Francisco.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 6.)

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, and received a deputation from the Anti-Coolie Association, who presented a written statement on the condition of the Chinese quarter of the city. They ask the attention or the Board to the shocking condition of that quarter, and say that no language can adequately describe the crowded, filthy and abominable condition of Chinese life in this city. It "disgusts" them and "sickens them to smell it." Some houses have five hundred lodgers, some one thousand and in the Globe Hotel, standing on ground 60x60, and three stories high, there are two thousand five hundred people (thriving hotel). In some places they say Chinamen have burrowed dens even beneath the streets; holes that would "not admit a coffin." There are innumerable subterranean dens where gambling is carried on, and where crimes that "cannot be named are habitually committed." "To these caverns," says the deputation, "Chinese women of ill-fame are taken for medical treatment, and if not cured they seldom escape, for the killing of such is justifiable by their terrible secret hands." The Chinese disregard all sanitary laws. The deputation give some statistics to show how much air people need for health in dwellings, boarding houses and hotels. They add that the Chinese here carry out their laws independently of ours; they hold subterranean courts, have judges and executioners, and inflict the death penalty on any of their race who may reveal any of their secret doings to Americans. They believe there are 2,500 prostitutes in the quarter, and describe their places of abode. They complain that nothing has been done toward enforcing the law for vaccinating Chinamen on their arrival here, and charge that the wealthy Chinese corruptly influence public officers. In conclusion, they pray the Board to interfere and prevent at once a threatened fatal epidemic and a violent popular outbreak. They pray that the "vaccination law" may be strictly enforced, that the Chinese be compelled to move out of the city, and that a staff of fearless health officers be employed to invoke any remedy which the law affords, to remove them. This document was signed by Thomas Mooney, George Fisher, Hugh Duffy and Henry T. Bray, and was tabled for further consideration.

War in the Wine Districts.

The war between France and Prussia will of course have a disastrous effect upon the wine districts of the Rhine within the field of operations. It is stated that the grapes in the great vineyards along both sides of the Rhine, in the vicinity of Coblentz and Mayence, are now on the eve of maturity, and in the course of two months' time they would be in a proper condition for harvest—a day looked forward to by the peasants of both countries with anxiety. Situated as they are in the immediate pathway of the contending hosts, the prospects of a large vintage is anything but flattering, either during the present year or the year to come.

—"Jemmy, my boy, take these eggs to the store, and if you can't get a quarter for them, bring them back." The boy went as directed, and came back, saying—"Father, it takes me to make a trade. They all wanted them at forty, but I screwed th em down to twenty-five."

A Touching Appeal.

The following appeal from the parents of the infant stolen, by a negro woman in New Orleans, has been sent all over the country:

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

One thousand dollars offered by the Governor of Louisiana; five hundred dollars offered by the father of the child. On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about seven o'clock, the only daughter of Thos. Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women:

Description of the child—The little girl was seventeen months old on the 14th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling. She had very light hair, which did not curl, and a bald spot on one side of the back of her head, produced by a boil, which will remain so for many months before the hair will grow on it. She answers to the name of Moll, or Molhe, and called herself "Dada"—trying to imitate her father, who always called her daughter. She can say a few words like "mamma," "papa," "Rosy," "Nellie," but cannot yet put words together in a sentence. She walks well, and even dances.

Description of those who abducted her—She was taken by a light mulattress, about twenty-five years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty face and straight features, almost like a white woman's. She had on a seaside hat, trimmed with brown ribbon. She was accompanied by a short, thick-set black woman, apparently older than the mulattress, who had a scar over one eye. Though so reported, it is not certain that she was called Martha.

Steamboat men, railroad men, policemen, citizens, are requested to try and remember if they have seen such persons. The fire bells were ringing at the time they took the child. If those who took her are afraid to bring her back to her father's house, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned on her. The money will be sent to any place named.

Fathers! mothers! friends! every human being who has a heart in their bosom, help us to find our darling child, our only little daughter.

New Orleans, July 7, 1870.

THOMAS DIGBY,
Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

A. S. BADGER,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

All newspapers in Louisiana and throughout the United States are requested to copy this advertisement.

A Singular Duel.

A strange story is reported by a correspondent relating to a duel at Berlin. A ballet dancer of the name of R—, belonging to the Royal opera of Berlin, had got into a quarrel with the Graf von S—, an officer in the Royal guard, and had insulted his adversary in the presence of several of the officers of the guard. But the officer was much too fine a gentleman to fight a man so much beneath him in social standing as a ballet-dancer. A duel, if it can be so called, was accordingly agreed on, by the terms of which the first of the two opponents who was seen without a glove on his left hand was to kill himself. It may be imagined that for several days neither Count von S—nor R—took off his left-hand glove either by night or day. At last the unfortunate R—, having gone out for a walk with a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, his companion teased him so much about his obstinacy in keeping his glove on, that in a fatal moment he bared his hand. Just then Count von S— passed, accompanied by two friends, and immediately called attention to the fact that R— had forfeited his life. The same evening the unfortunate dancer shot himself through the heart, in accordance with the condition agreed upon.

Exciting Scene in the Seine.

This incident is told by a correspondent of the London News:

The novel sight of a hippopotamus swimming about in the Seine was witnessed yesterday with almost as much alarm as wonder, by hundreds of people on the river, in the neighborhood of the Pont d'Austerlitz. The drought has so reduced the water supply in the cisterns of the Jardin des Plantes, that for some days past the hippopotamus has not been able to take his bath in the gardens. His keepers take him on a low wagon drawn by two horses to the bank of the Seine, and let him go into the river as far the length of a strong iron chain attached to his neck will allow. The hippopotamus grew so strong upon his healthy swimming that yesterday he broke his chain, struck out, got into the middle of the stream, and produced a tremendous panic among the boats, which his whale like bulk threatened to upset. In his frolic he lifted his nose to the height of the paddle-box of a steamer, and set all the passengers screaming; his approach cleared in a jiffey a washerwoman's barge and the Austerlitz bathing establishment. Half a hundred small boats went in pursuit of him. Several keepers succeeded in getting on his back, but he got rid of them by plunging. After a long and exciting hunt one of the keepers got hold of a link of the broken chain which remained attached to his neck, slipped a strong rope through it, and then got sufficient assistance to haul him ashore.

—An anatomical observer asserted a few days since that there were four hundred and eighty-nine thousand and eight hundred and ninety-one feathers on the wings of a butterfly. "I don't believe it," said one of his hearers. "Then count them yourself," was the reply.

—The "Duplex Elliptic" has again proved of service in the saving of life. An unfortunate girl attempted suicide a few days ago at St. Louis by jumping into the river. The fall rendered her insensible, and the hoop-skirt kept her afloat until rescued by one of the loungers about the wharves.

—A fresh discovery of diamonds has been made in Victoria, Australia. Several have been brought to Melbourne for examination, and one is described by a jeweller as of the finest water and of nearly a carat weight. It appears that miners, ignorant of their value, have been throwing these stones away.

—The Rondout Courier gets the following story from a telegraph operator in that village: "A member of the Masonic Order telegraphed to a companion on the river somewhere, "Make room for ten Royal Arch Masons. Coming to-day." When the companions arrived they found a pen had been built for their accommodation, the telegram at its destination reading, "Make room for ten R A M's. Coming to-day."

—One day while a "clerical gentleman" from down east was saying grace at the table of a gentleman at Fordham, Frank, the youngest of his flock, aged three, did not like the notion of keeping quiet so long a time, and finally, being unable to wait any longer, burst out: "Wait till I dit a drink of water, and den you tan pray all you want to.

VARIETIES.

—Bostonians eat pounded ice with their berries, instead of cream.

—At Ware, Mass., a couple have married after a courtship of thirty years.

—A valuable oil well, just struck in the Pennsylvania oil regions, has been named after Gen. Robert E. Lee.

—Sampson, of Massachusetts, is like Samson of old; the latter's strength lay in his hair. So does the former's—in his pigtails.—N. O. Times.

—The first colored juror was summoned on Tuesday last to serve at Quincy, Ill. When he made his appearance in Court, five jurors, already sworn in, jumped out of the box and fled.

—The hope of all good Americans is that in the European conflict they may be only lookers-on. They have had enough of battle-fields to satisfy several generations.

—The Cleveland postoffice has reduced its expenses $2,300 by dismissing the Deputy Postmaster and imposing his duties upon the Cashier. A similar change thoughout the country would save $1,000,000 a year in the postal service.

—A young married woman named Sarah Hough, who had suffered much from a tumor, poisoned herself with arsenic a few days ago at St. Louis, when she found that the doctors were unable to cure her.

—"No, dear" said a mendacious husband to his wife, "you never catch any hes coming out of my month." "You may well say that," replied the wife—"they fly out so fast that nobody can catch 'em."

—The Buffalo "Express" lately contained the following: "Ac80c0ar80!!" The next day it explained it thus: "It's easy —A c-eighty (cat) c-aught (caught) a r-eighty (rat) —A cat caught a rat! Aint it?"

—The people of Kokomo, Indiana, are much excited over the act of a mean scamp in that place, who, by false keys, got into the Methodist Episcopal church of that place and cut the bellows of the organ all to pieces.

—An Indianapolis man, missing a quantity of his corned beef, found his neighbor's watch at the bottom of one of the barrels. He revenged himself by putting it up at a raffle in aid of a church to which the robber belonged.

—The latest style in gold bracelets is in the shape of a fluted muslin cuff, and is made of burnished gold with diamond button and ruby button hole.

—Hearing a physician remark that a small blow would break a nose, a rustic exclaimed: "Well I dunno about that. I've blowed my nose a number of times, and never broke it yet."

—An aeronaut at Altoona, Ga., on the Fourth hadn't the courage to go up, and the disappointed crowd pulled him out of his car and sent the balloon off without him.

—There is a highly colored head waiter at Niagara who relates a highly colored tale about being the offspring of a celebrated judge. Every one is at liberty to judge for himself as to its truth.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal declines the service of a young man "who wears a blue cravat and parts his hair in the middle," who wants to be watering-place correspondent, and advises him to open a peanut stand.

—The census taker on Hooper's Island, Md., has discovered a colored woman aged 117 years. For a wonder she did not claim to have been a servant to General Wasnington. Perhaps she forgets all about it.

—Helmbold stopped advertising in the Herald, and that paper "went back on him." Now he proposes to have a terrible and fiendish revenge by putting old Mr. Bennett's portrait and biography into five million almanacs.

—The latest applicant for a divorce in Indiana, sets forth in his complaint that his wife had been in the habit of attempting to poison him by sprinkling his bed and clothing with cow-itch. He had been "itching" for a divorce for some time, but failed to screw his courage up to the sticking point until last week.

—Senator Banks, of Albany was recently made the victim of a practical joke, during a visit to the State Prison at Clinton. While passing through the barber's shop he expressed a desire to have his hair cut. The barber, a colored crimmal of "two years standing," pretended that he thought the luckless Senator was a new inmate, and turned him out with the usual crop of the jail bird.

—A girl in one of our public schools applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day on the plea that they had company at home. The teacher referred her to the printed list of reasons that the School Committee think sufficient to justify absence, and asked her if her case came under any of them. She naively replied that it might come under the head of "domestic affliction."

—A Judge in North Carolina, who is a great stickler for forms, recently had a soldier, who had been considerably battered in the war, brought before him as a witness. The Judge told him to hold up his right hand. "Can't do it, sir," said the man. "Why not?" "Got a shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left." The man said that he had got a shot in that arm too. "Then," said the Judge, sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man can be sworn, sir, in this court by law, unless he holds up something."

—A cruel hoax was perpetrated at Halifax, England, recently. An excursion train left that town for Lincoln at noon, and in the evening a telegram was received from Lincoln, asking for a doctor, wine and bandages to be sent immediately. It was of course supposed that an accident had occurred to the excursion train, which took about one hundred persons from Halifax, and great excitement prevailed until the train returned in safety a few minutes after its appointed time.

—In a New Orleans family, where the good lady prides herself upon the excellence and daintiness of her salads, she sent a new servant, the other day, for oil for the caster. The servant went as directed, and returned with a rather thick looking fluid, which was, nevertheless, used. At dinner the guests partook sparingly of the salad. The first taste seemed to produce the most unpleasant sensations. The good lady perceived that something was wrong. She urged the salid on her guests repeatedly, but without avail. At last she tasted it herself; the rancid taste was horrible. Calling to the servant she demanded what was the matter with the salid. "I don't know, Madame, unless it's the castor oil." "The what?" screamed the lady. "The castor oil, ma'am. Didn't you tell me to go and get some castor oil?" replied the innocent servant. "No· I told you to get oil for the caster." "I thought it was castor oil you wanted."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 30, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1870.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is desired.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, Chairman.

THE INCOME TAX.

Taxation is a necessity upon which national existence is conseqnent, and objections are not so much against a necessary increase thereof, as the mode and manner in which it is increased, and the justice with which its burdens fall upon the taxpayers. The history of England and of this country demonstrate that the most unfair and unjust mode of taxation ever adopted in either, was that of the income tax.

The first income tax ever imposed in Great Britian was imposed only as a temporary exigency, and against the judgment of Sir ROBERT PEEL, who, with all the aid he could call in to assist in adjusting and eqnalizing it, found that it could under no circumstances be other than an unjust, oppressive and expensive mode of raising taxes, and resolved that only upon extraordinary occasions should it be resorted to, and never relied upon as a permanent source of revenue. Not only is it an expensive and generally oppressive mode of taxation, bnt one that carries with it every species of grievance, trouble and vexation, and leads directly to falsehood, evasion and perjury, and the creation of a host of spies and informers, whose creation in any department of the government service, more especially the financial, is inevitably followed by the worst forms of corruption, putting vice as it does at a premium, and virtue at a discount. When the English income tax bill was first debated in the House of Commons on the adoption of the first income tax, Sir ROBERT PEEL said: "Nothing but a political necessity of magnitude and emergency would justify its imposition." and that it fell with "peculiar severity on those who are determined to act honestly, and was in its very nature a bounty to the dishonest."

Schedule D, of the English income tax, abundantly proves this. Included within this schedule under the English law were all the profits of manufactures, trades and professions, yet the fact is that not one-fourth of the number who should pay, pay anything at all; and, of those who do pay, not one-fourth of the amount to which they are honestly liable is assessed or collected. We have before us a return of the British assessment for 1856, which shows that the whole number assessed under this schedule was 256,891 persons. No less than 212,610 of these were charged upon incomes less than £300 a year.

Now according to this return there were ess than fifty thousand persons in the United Kingdom who derived more three hundred pounds per year from all the trade, commerce and professional practice of the country and only three thousand and nine hundred and four, have more than two thousand pounds for an income. Now no one really believes this state of case, but are compelled to acknowledge that perjury lies behind the whole of it. "London alone" said one of the most distinguished members of Parliament, "should and would, if honestly assessed, furnish that number with double that income."

But there as in America every available opportunity was seized upon, by those who felt dishonestly inclined, to escape taxation, and no system of taxation furnishes more aveuues of evasion that this. To show the value that British officials set upon *sworn returns*, we will give as instances: One return of £12,000 was raised to £20,000, and paid without appeal. One from £15,000 to £20,000, with like result. One from £20,000 to £45,000, paid without appeal. The following year the same person made no return, and was assessed £60,000, which was paid without appeal. One of £3,000 raised to £8,000, and another of £3,000 raised to £10,000, and both paid without question. A like state of facts are presented through all the grades of income from £150 up.

But there is another phase of the case as relates to our own country. It is estimated that the sum to be realized on this tax for the next year will reach $10,000,000. Now ten millions of dollars is a handsome sum, and would go considerably in the direction of paying off the interest on the public debt *if it should ever reach the Treasury.* But this it will not do. It will take about $9,903,000 to pay the expenses of collecting it, leaving a net amount of some $700,000 for the Treasury.

This is another one of the beauties of the income tax law. Nearly the whole of the ten millions drawn from them is absorbed by the host of office holders who insult and badger the people in its collection. Who will pretend to say that there is not a better way of raising this $700,000 tax, and one that will spare the people the $9,903,000 to be taken from them?

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

We have received letters from various portions of this Congressional District asking us whether Mr. HOPKINS will permit the use of his name as a candidate for Congress. We take this method of answering all such inquiries: Although reluctant to engage in political life, he will not hesitate to perform to the extent of his ability any duty assigned him. That he will fulfil the expectations of his numerous friends we have no doubt. His nomination should be unanimous. His untiring and intelligent efforts heretofore in behalf of the Democratic party in Allegheny county are the best guaranty of his future labors. It does not require a gentleman of his reputation to hunt up delegates, or importune for votes. He is in the hands of his friends and will cheerfully abide their wishes.

CHEAP DEMAGOGUERY.

We do not know precisely what office Mr. B. W. MORGAN is a candidate for at the coming or some future election, but he is evidently on the lookout for something more than usual, otherwise, he would not have written and offered the following resolutions in the Common Branch of Councils on Monday:

WHEREAS, We have heard with regret that the red planet of war, that so lately set upon the Potomac, has risen upon the Rhine, and whereas, the German nation is so closely bound, to us by the ties of friendship and blood and has always been in favor of the largest liberty for the largest number, and are in the true sense of the word "Republicans," as about 200,000 of them wore the blue during our recent struggle for the preservation of the Union, therefore,

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the many acts of kindness extended to our country by the French nation during the infancy of this Republic, and will always revere the memory of Lafayette, we utterly detest and despise this usurper of the French crown, this muzzler of a free press, this murderer of French Republicans, and this chronic disturber of the peace of Europe, who styles himself "Napoleon III, Emperor of the French."

Resolved, That we extend to the United German Nation our heartfelt sympathy, and bid them go forward until this imperial despot of France shall be driven from Europe, and the French nation regain the liberties of which he robbed them.

This remarkable document passed the Common Branch on a call of the yeas and nays. The reporters fail to give the yeas and nays or we would like to publish them. We had thought that in our heretofore political experience we had seen political bosh and demagoguery in almost every phase, but this is equal in transparency to anything that we ever met with. In what pompous strains of regret does the writer of the resolutions discover that the red planet of war, that lately set on the Potomac, has risen on the Rhine, and all that sort of bombast, and expresses a lively desire to take active sympathy with Prussia, a government that has "always been in favor of the largest liberty to the largest number." This will no doubt surprise the people of northern Germany and the once free cities. As to the respective merits of King WILLIAM or the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the comparative freedom of the governments over which they preside, the American people have nothing to do. There is no common tie of friendship that binds the government of the United States and Prussia, or France, or any other despotism together. Mr. MORGAN's hifalutin resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding. It was kind in Mr. MORGAN to revere the memory of LAFAYETTE, although he detests that of NAPOLEON, because he is the "muzzler of the French press, and the murderer of the French Republicans." It does not appear that he is any more the murderer of the French Republicans than of the French Democrats, notwithstanding the French Republicans are known in history to be the most blood-thirsty and tyrannical political organization of disorganizers that ever obtained a foothold in that country.

When hurling invectives at the muzzler of the French press there were one or two things that Mr. MORGAN should have remembered. But a very few years ago, the party to which he belongs, as well as Congress, and the President, thought it was a good thing to muzzle the Democratic press of this country, and were of opinion that ropes dangling from the lamp posts on all the street corners had a healthy and restraining influence upon Democratic writers and speakers, to say nothing of the fact that when it was desired to put a prominent Democrat out of the way, it was only necessary to organize a Military Commission to pronounce and inflict the sentence.

He should also remember that the same maledictions he heaps upon NAPOLEON apply with equal force to King WILLIAM. If he knows anything about the press laws of the two nations, which it is barely possible that he does, he knows that they are placed under a censorship, very similar, the leniency, if any exists, being on the side of France. This Mr. MORGAN knew when he wrote and read his resolutions, or else he knew nothing about the foundation upon which they were based. Articles referring to the political course of the government in France as well as Prussia pass under the scrutiny of the government censors, who permit them to appear or suppress them as they see fit. The Prussian premier obviates to a very great extent this inspection by the censors, by informing would be publishers that no necessity exists for the publication of a paper in his immediate vicinity.

Of course, no friend of a truly free Government would for a moment uphold the censorship of the press, although the very men who now prate so loudly about it in this country, but a few years ago used every effort in their power to see it permanently inaugurated here and would not hesitate a moment to undertake it again to-day if they thought they would be successful. The two nations at war are simply monarchies, where the rights of the people are made to subserve the ambition of the rulers, and for the United States or its people to endorse one as against the other on the ground of friendship and afinity of political feelings, is simply to stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world.

It would be hard to tell upon what our friend bases his valorous desire to drive NAPOLEON out of France and out of Europe. Does he think that they would be any better off in that event than they are now? Does he imagine that the people of France will enjoy a wider liberty under the reign of a BOURBON or an ORLEANIST, than under a NAPOLEON?

While we do not defend the French Emperor in any of his deeds of omission or commission, we leave it to the unprejudiced reader of history to say whether the French people are not enjoying a more material prosperity now than at any other time during the present century, and whether the people of the United States have not reaped their proportionate share of advantages arising from that prosperity?

The *people* of the two governments, or the majority of them, are we think in favor of a liberalized form of government; but the people are not conducting the war, they simply do the fighting, while the rulers seek to strengthen their own power over the people. This attempt of Mr. MORGAN to commit the city through its legislature on the side of one friendly power, at war with another friendly power is but the flimsy screed of demagogism, and will fail to accomplish its end. Suppose the leading cities of the land through their Councils and the leading States through their Legislatures would propagate such sentiments, would not France be fully justified in declaring war against the United States without further provocation; or if the same course were pursued toward Prussia, would not Prussia have the same undeniable right?

WILSON, SUMNER and MOTLEY have set up for the trinity of Massachusetts. In them is concentrated the perfection of wisdom. They stand as the representatives of the theory that the States must yield their separate existence and become mingled in a consolidated nation. They have come to grief recently by failing to impress President GRANT with their greatness, having set up for themselves a little too soon on the matter of foreign diplomacy. Minister MOTLEY accepted instructions from Senator SUMNER, rather than the Secretary of State, which interrupted the smoothness of negotiations, and produced a family jar. The Baltimore *Gazette* concludes a notice of the worthies as follows:

Sad to relate, in spite of what Mr. Sumner was pleased to call "the persuasive power of my colleague," President Grant remained firm in his determination to remove Mr. Motley. Sadder still, a majority of the Senators supported the President in what Mr. Sumner would style "his implacability," by promptly confirming Mr. Frelinghuysen as Minister to London, vice Motley, "removed, dismissed, or ejected."

Mr. Sumner, thus snubbed and discomfitted—first by President Grant and next by his fellow senators—has gone to complain to his constituents of the indignity which has been put upon him and upon his friend Mr. Motley. Mr. Wilson has also gone home to explain his vote on the San Domingo treaty as best he may. But that Massachusetts should be so shabbily treated in the person of three of her most eminent men is a sorrowful thing to contemplate. To remove Mr. Motley, an "ultra American," a zealous partisan, who "always upheld the national cause;" who had the audacity to criticize a speech of Mr. Gladstone's, and whose communication even the London *Times* did not disdain to publish, was bad enough. But that President Grant should strike at Mr. Sumner over Mr. Motley's shoulder, and flick the ashes of his cigar over Mr. Wilson's "warning letter," is High Treason to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OUR dispatches from the front, published this morning, will secure for us the credit of great enterprise. Since that most valiant body, the Pittsburgh Common Council, under the lead of MORGAN, has declared for Prussia, we were determined to spare no expense in securing the first impression they produced in Europe. If the cable don't break we intend to send to His Royal Highness King WILLIAM, through BISMARCK, a short sketch of the councilmen who voted for the resolutions, and their connection with the Know Nothings a few years ago, when they met in dark alleys and swore and talked to prevent any one of the aforesaid Germans from receiving any of the rights of an American citizen. We have no doubt he will be pleasantly affected when he reads it.

AMONG the last acts of Congress, was the appropriation of ten thousand dollars of the people's money to the support of colored schools in Pennsylvania. Why should the people of Illinois be taxed to pay for the education of any class of persons in Pennsylvania?—*Chicago Times.*

It is plain to be seen that the *Times* is not a "loil" paper, or it wouldn't ask such impertinent questions.

THE LOGIC AND FAIRNESS OF A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

When we called the attention of the *Dispatch* the other day to its misstatement of a vote in New York city, in which it was affirmed that double as many votes were polled as there were inhabitants, we were scarcely prepared for the following falsehood, exceeding in mendacity the original offence. The *Dispatch* says:

It is well known that in the election in New York, at which Hoffman was elected Governor, the ballots were not counted in the city till after the returns from the country were in, and they were then counted to suit. The *World*, Democratic paper, admitted this.

It is not well known, for it has not a single element of truth in it, that the ballots in New York city were not counted until after the returns from the country were in, neither is it true that the *World* ever admitted it. We do not desire to prolong a controversy with a paper which descends to such baseness.

WOULD it not comport more accurately with the dignity claimed by the *Commercial* when speaking of two hundred millions of Christians to accord them the title they have always borne and by which they choose to be denominated, instead of an opprobrious one mainly used by the vulgar to express contempt. The editor of the *Commercial* rarely uses any other term when speaking of the Catholic religion than "popery." It certainly does not add anything to argument, but rather diminishes in the estimate of the unprejudiced reader of which class that journal claims a number. It is just as easy to write the proper name as the flippant and offensive one, and we have no doubt just as satisfactory to the public. But whether or no, we submit, as a matter of taste within the control of the editor, if it would not be more in accordance with his own feelings to do so. We suggest this, based upon the presumption that he does not use the phrase with any intention of wounding the feelings of a large class of our citizens, but employs it as an expressive term made common by the thoughtless and bigoted.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a Radical paper, don't like the parade made in the newspapers of the BUTLER-AMES wedding. Well, we thought it a little steep, considering that the spoons and a number of other presents given to the newly wedded pair were taken from the people of the South. But hear the *Bulletin* on the wedding outfit:

The information about the latter could only have been obtained from the bride or her relatives, and they deserve to be set down as very vulgar, silly people. No modest or sensible woman would have the newspapers furnished with a list and description of her chemises, corsets, stockings, petticoats and other garments that are not usually exposed to the public gaze; and in spite of the eulogiums of the reporters of the angelic character of the bride, we judge her by the accounts of the wedding.

How about the spoons?

IT is stated that Gen. SIGEL is getting ready and will lead 20,000 Germans in a descent on the French coast. If so, it is a violation of the neutrality laws and our stupid President will be called upon to interfere. If Germans or Frenchmen wish to volunteer they can do so by going to their respective countries. Organized expeditions from this country, on either side, should not and probably will not be tolerated.

THE Radicals are constantly mouthing about equality. This is one of their favorite watchwords. Now, equality is one thing and a fanatic partiality is another thing. The difference between the two is illustrated by the conduct of that party toward the negro and the foreigner. The negro, although upon their own evidence, had been kept while a slave in the most degrading and immoral condition, was admitted at once to the right of suffrage. But when they come to the foreigner, they require him to wait five years on trial, and then present a certificate of his moral conduct before they grant him the same right. The most brutal and ignorant negro can vote at once, but the most educated and refined foreigner must wait five years and then prove his character. And such is Radical equality.

MORE than a month yet until the "pure in spirit" party holds a convention. They argue because the Reformers do not get excited this hot weather, they are losing ground. Many are the nods and winks on the part of the fellows who hold the offices and ribbons, that a compromise will be effected and a further lease of stealing awarded them. We don't believe it.

A STORY is told of our President which shows his most praiseworthy goodness of heart. A cushion was being raffled off in the West End Hotel for the benefit of a poor widow and her child. General GRANT happening to ride by, a lady mustered courage enough to run out and ask him to join in the enterprise; and hereupon he actually took two shares and paid two dollars for them! The enthusiasm this act created was indescribable. A man must have a very good heart to do such a thing.

THE negroes and Radicals of Atlanta, Ga., are to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run) as a "loil" victory.

THIS TERRIBLE MELTING WEATHER is making its mark and nearly every exchange we glance at contains notices of "deaths by heats." In New York on Monday last there were 103 deaths: on the day previous, 125; and for the week ending Saturday last, 1,048. Dr. RUSSELL, chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, thinks that the death-rate this year is very great. In conversing with a reporter he stated, in reference to the deaths of last week being 1,048, that during the corresponding week in 1866, when the cholera was raging through the city, the death record was not much greater, being 1,362. Dr. RUSSELL attributes the extraordinary death-rate not so much to the high temperature as to the continuance for so long a period of the hot weather. In reference to this dogma, he calls attention to the fact that out of the 1,048 deaths last week a large percentage (one-third) were children not above two years, and of this percentage two-thirds were children not above one year old, whose cases of course would be greatly affected by the continuance of excessive heat.

THE veteran politician, Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, who died in Missouri last week, was born in Virginia in 1809. He became a resident of Missouri in 1832, and was elected Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket in 1848. President LINCOLN appointed him a brigadier general in 1861, and he remained in the military service of the United States until 1862, when he was elected to Congress. In 1864 he was the conservative candidate for Governor of the State against THOMAS FLETCHER, but owing to the invasion of Missouri by the Confederates under General STERLING PRICE, the Radicals had everything their own way, the State being placed under martial law, and FLETCHER was elected at the point of the bayonet. He was a delegate to the "Johnson Convention" at Philadelphia, in 1866, and presided over the National Democratic Convention at New York, in July, 1868, after Governor SEYMOUR, the regular president was brought forward in the convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination. In the death of General PRICE the State of Missouri loses a distinguished and useful citizen and the Democratic party of the Union an honored and faithful member.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY (Loafer Bill) who represents the Fourth (Pa.,) congressional district, and who has always been in love with the negro, will likely have another competitor, beside W. B. THOMAS, the independent Republican, in the shape of a Fifteenth Amendment. The *Sunday Mercury* says:

We see no indications that there will be a Democratic candidate run for Congress in the Fourth District. There is a rumor, however, but what foundation there is for it we are not advised, that an independent or reform movement is contemplated, having for its object the candidacy of a respectable and highly intellectual colored man. If this should turn out to be more than a mere idle rumor, there is no telling what might happen. No doubt thousands of Republicans would vote for such a candidate; and if the Democrats should turn in *en masse* to lend a helping hand to the "man and brother," he might be triumphant. So mote it be!

THE mortality from sunstrokes during the last ten or twelve days, has been almost without a parallel. There have been as many as thirty-five deaths in a single day in the city of New York from this cause alone, which partially indicates the trying heat through which we have been passing. It must be remembered too, that the actual number of recorded deaths, traceable directly to the heat, represents only a fraction of the injury to health and life which the weather has occasioned The ratio of sunstrokes to sickness of a less decided type, but resulting from the heat, does not perhaps exceed one to a hundred, while the unfavorable effect produced upon persons already ill is incalculable. Startling as is the exceptional record of mortality then, it affords no criterion of the suffering endured or the injury which has really been inflicted. The effect of excessive heat upon the nervous system is always unfavorable.

THE San Francisco papers state that scarcely five hundred passengers arrived in that city by the late steamer from Hong Kong. The arrivals of Chinese have always exhibited great fluctuations, comparing one month or one year with another. It is believed that a decided abatement in the number of Chinese immigrants will be observed, in consequence of a discouraging circular sent from San Francisco by the Chinese companies, and of the news of the unfriendly feeling against Chinese immigrants which now prevails in the United States. The San Francisco *Bulletin* alleges that while a limited amount of voluntary independent immigration of Chinese may continue, anything like wholesale contracts for Mongolian labor will be properly discountenanced and legally resisted. As this question is gradually entering national politics, it is believed that the Chinese at home, as they gradually learn these facts, will hesitate to venture where they are not sure of safe and profitable employment.

A SENSATIONAL DISPATCH was sent over the wires the other day, for political effect, stating that Generals LEE, JOHNSTON and BEAURGARD had been invited to take positions in the French army. To this the Franfort *Yeoman* pertinently rejoins as follows:

Beauregard, being a Frenchman by descent, might be impelled to seek service in the French army, but neither Gen Lee nor Gen. Johnston are soldiers of fortune, whose swords are to be purchased by offer of place. Besides, as to Lee, while either of the contending powers might well seek to profit by his genius, what service could add lustre to his fame as a soldier.

THE Radical press just now has a good deal to say about the sympathies of the Democrats in the European war. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* truly says the same game the Radicals are now playing that they played on the sympathies of the Irish while JOHNSON was President, and during the late Presidential election. But with all their bullying all their denunciation of England, all their own grievances against that country, we see how the Radicals in power have sustained the Fenian cause! The Germans are too shrewd not to guess how much real sympathy for Prussia there is behind this electioneering lip-service offered by the Radicals.

P. W. STRADER, from the first Ohio district, will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON is spoken of as his successor.

Latest from the Seat of War.

TUILLERIES, July 26, 1870.

TO ZE BMORGAN: Wis ze disappointment very mooche we receive ze resolution vich you offair in ze Corps Legislatif de Peetsbourg. Vich you belong to ze grande famile de Morgan horse, vich have reputation mooche, and vich it ears have not so gros as ze Senator Morgan, vich may be not can be even a Mare in ze ville de Smoky—bah! Ah! you not can hurt me wis your bad gra-mare, vich you say many times. I say vat ze leetle boy says in ze April times: "Vashee your hands and facee, and go to *school.*"

NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, July 26, 1870.

DEAR BEN: Resolutions received with thanks. Am afraid, however, you have spoiled a very pretty little fight, and consequent promotions, as you have evidently scared Nap. off. He felt badly over the proposed alliance with England and Russia, but had not anticipated your enmity. I have received several dispatches from my spies, which I append. Send latest quotations of benzine for the army.

BISMARCK.

ARMY OF NORTH GERMANY, July —, 1 P. M.

BISMARCK—Commotion on the Rhine—two men in view, lugging a large red spherical object.

MOLTKE.

2 P. M. Red object discovered to be the Red Planet of the War, second edition from the Potomac.

M.

BERLIN, 2:10 P. M.

MOLTKE—Give the Red Planet Chaps their beer.

WILLIAM, Rex.

RHINE, 2:15.

W. R.—Can't do it. One of them is B. W. M., and he has more than he can carry now.

RHINE, 2:30.

A reliable spy says Napoleon was completely doubled up when he read Morgan's resolutions, and is much hurt at B. W. M.'s treatment of him. Time may soothe the wounded spirit.

LATER.

Napoleon was taken badly in the bread basket, through trying to put the "resolutions" in tolerable English. He still imagines that the "verb should agree with its nominative." Has it very badly, and the complaint is epidemic. He will not recover.

The War Songs of the Fighters.

THE AUTHOR OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL HYMN.

Ernst Moritz Arndt was born December 26th, 1769, at Schoritz, in Rugen. Toward the end of the last century he distinguished himself as a traveler, and by his works on Sweden, Italy, France, Germony, Hungary, &c. In 1806 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of Philosophy at Grafswald. He was a vehement lover of liberty, and thought at first a favorer of Napoleon, became one of his bitterest opponents as soon as he comprehended his designs of conquest. His "Spirit of the Age" went through several editions. The attention it excited by the boldness of its attacks on Bonaparte compelled Arndt to fly to Stockholm, whence he was unable to return till 1813. His writings, which flowed in rapid succession from his indefatigable pen, made a profound impression of popular feeling. They served, it is estimated, more than any cause, to keep alive the German hatred of French denomination that stimulated the war of liberation. In 1818, Arndt was appointed Professor of History in the University of Bonn; but the very next year the inquiry into "Demagogical Intrigues" was said to have implicated him. He was out of the public employment till 1820, when he was reinstated. His popular poems and war songs, of which the one given is at once the most martial and popular, were published at Frankfort in 1815 and at Leipsic in 1840:

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND,

Which is the German's fatherland?
Is't Prussia's or Swabia's land?
Is't where the Rhine's rich vintage streams?
Or where the Northern sea-gull screams?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Bavaria or Styria's land?
Is't where the Marsian ox unbends?
Or where the marksman's iron rends?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Pomerania's or Westphalia's land?
Is it where sweep the Dunian waves?
Or where the thundering Danube raves?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Oh, tell me now the famous land!
Is't Tyrol, or the land of Tell?
Such lands and people please me well.
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
Come tell me now, the famous land!
Doubtless, it is the Austrian State,
In honors, and in triumphs great!
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
So tell me now the famous land;
Is't what the Princes won by sleight?
From the Emperor's and the Emperor's right?
Ah! no, no, no!
His fatherland's not bounded so!

Which is the German's fatherland?
So tell me now at last the land!
Far as the German accent rings,
And hymns to God in Heaven sings—
That is the land—
There, brother, is thy fatherland!

There is the German fatherland,
Where oaths attend the grasped hand—
Where truth beams from the sparkling eyes—
And in the heart love warmly lies;—
That is the land—
There, brother, is thy fatherland!

That is the German's fatherland!
Where wrath pursues the foreign band—
Where every Frank is held a foe,
And Germans all as brothers glow!
That is the land—
All Germany's the fatherland!

THE HISTORY OF THE MARSEILLAISE.

On the 30th of July, 1792, the Marseillaises arrived at Paris, whither they had been invited by Barbaroux at the instance of Madame Roland. "The secret motive of their march," says M. De Lamartine, was to intimidate the National Guard of

Paris; to revive the energy of the Faubourgs; and to be in the advance guard of that camp of 20,000 men, which the Girondists had made the Assembly vote; to overrule the Feuillants, the Jacobins, the King, and the Assembly itself, with an army of the Departments composed entirely of their own creatures." The Marseillaises entered Paris by the Faubourg St. Antoine, and singing the song which bears their name, proceeded to the Champs Elysees, where a banquet was prepared for them.

The origin of the words and music of this famous song is thus described by M. De Lamartine: "There was at this time a young officer of artillery in the garrison at Strasburg. His name was Rouget de Lisle. He was born at Lons-le-Saulnier in the Jura, a country of reveries and energy, as mountainous regions always are. This young man loved war as a soldier; the revolution as a thinker. By his verses and his music, he lightened the tediousness of the garrison. Generally sought on account of his double talent as a musician and a poet, he became a familiar visitor at the house of an Asiatic patriot, Dietrich, Mayor of Strasburg. The wife and daughters of Dietrich shared his enthusiasm for patriotism and revolution. They loved the young officer. They inspired his heart, his poetry and his music; and trusting to the early lispings of his genius, they were the first to execute his scarcely expressed thoughts.

"It was in the winter of 1792, famine reigned at Strasburg, the Dietrich family were poor, and their table was frugal, but it was always hospitable to Rouget. One day, when there was nothing on the board but some ammunition bread and a few slices of ham, Dietrich, looking at De Lisle with melancholy calmness, said to him: 'Abundance is wanting at our banquet, but what matters that, when neither enthusiasm is wanting at our civic feasts, nor courage in the hearts of our soldiers? I have still a bottle of wine left in my cellar; let it be brought up, and let us drink to liberty and our country. There will soon be a patriotic celebration at Strasburg; may these last drops inspire De Lisle with one of those hymns which convey to the soul of the people the intoxication from whence they proceed.' The young girls applauded, brought in the wine, and filled the glasses of their aged father and the young officer until the liquor was exhausted. It was midnight. The night was cold. De Lisle was in a dreamy state; his heart was touched; his head was heated. The cold overpowered him, and he tottered into his lonely room, slowly, seeking inspiration now in his patriotic soul, now in his harpsichord; sometimes composing the air before the words, and sometimes the words before the air, and so combining them in his thoughts that he himself did not know whether the notes or the verses came first, and that it was impossible to separate the poetry from the music, or the sentiment from the expression. He sang all, and set down nothing.

"Overpowered with the sublime inspiration, De Lisle went to sleep on the harpsicord, and did not wake until day. He recollected the song of the previous night with a difficulty like that with which we recall the impressions of a dream. He now set down the words and music, and ran with them to Dietrich, whom he found at work in the garden. The wife and daughters of the old patriot had not yet risen. Dietrich awakened them, and invited some friends who were as passionately fond of music as himself, and were capable of executing De Lisle's composition. His eldest daughter played the accompaniment, while Rouget sung. At the first stanzas all faces turned pale; at the second, tears ran down every cheek; and at the last all the madness of enthusiasm broke forth. Dietrich, his wife, his daughters, and the young officer fell weeping into each other's arms. the hymn of the country was found. It was destined, alas! to be also the hymn of terror. A few months afterward the unfortunate Dietrich went to the scaffold to the sound of the very notes which had their origin on his own hearth, in the heart of his friend and in the voices of his children.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

Come, children of your country, come,
New glory dawns upon the world,
Our tyrants, rushing to the room,
Their bloody standard have unfurled;
Already on our plains we hear
The murmurs of a savage horde;
They threaten with the murderous sword
Your comrades and your children dear;
Then up and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand,
March on—his craven blood must fertilize the land.

Those banded serfs—what would they have.
By tyrant kings together brought?
Whom are those fetters to enslave
Which long ago their hands have wrought?
You, Frenchmen, you they would enchain!
Both at the thought your bosoms fire?
The ancient bondage they desire
To force upon your necks again.
Then up &c.

Those marshalled foreigners—shall they
Make laws to reach the Frenchman's hearth?
Shall hireling troops who fight for pay
Strike down our warriors to the earth?
God! shall we bow beneath the weight
Of hands that slavish fetters wear?
Shall ruthless despots once more dare
To be the masters of our fate?
Then up, &c.

Then tremble tyrants—traitors all—
Ye whom both friends and foes despise,
Yes you shall retribution fall,
Your crimes shall gain a worthy prize,
Each man opposes might to might;
And when our youthful heroes die,
Our French can well the place supply;
We're soldier all with you to fight!
Then up, &c.

Yet, generous warriors, still forbear
To goad on all your vengeful bows;
The trait'ress helpless victims share,
Against their will they are our foes.
But oh, those despots stained with blood,
Those traitors leagued with base Bastile,
Who make their native land their prey—
Death to the savage tiger-brood!
March on, &c.

And when our glorious sires are dead,
To fair virtues we shall surely find
When on the self same path we tread,
And trace the fame they leave behind.
Less to survive them we desire
Than to partake their noble grave,
The proud ambition we shall have
To live for vengeance or expire.
Then up &c.

Come, love of country guide us now,
Endow our vengeful arms with might,
And dearest liberty, do thou,
And thy defenders in the fight,
Unto our flags let victory,
Called by thy stirring accents haste;
And may thy dying foe's at last
Thy triumph and our glory see.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand,
March on,—his blood must fertilize the land.

Stellar Phenomena at Syracuse.

(From the Daily Journal, July 28.)

There occurred a wonderful phenomena in the heavens last night, shortly after nine o'clock, which was of great brilliancy and beauty, and aroused the wonder and admiration of those who witnessed it. Suddenly a bright flash of luminous light, as if shot from a huge locomotive reflector, and several times brighter than the clearest moonlight, seemed to fall from the heavens, of almost blinding intensity in its dazzling brilliancy, and illuminating the earth and every surrounding object for a distance as far as the eye could reach. The reflection was red and glarish, and looking instantly upward, we had time to see the outlines of a shooting asteroid fading with a red, burning flash, high up in the zenith. There were no clouds floating in its vicinity, and it left a track of fleecy sparks in its course, like that produced by the corruscations of a large sized sky rocket. Its direction was from east to west, and was not heralded by the least noise or report. It faded out softly high up in the ethereal vault of the heavens. It was not one of the common "shooting stars" so often seen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 25.—A war correspondent of this city has telegraphed the substance of an important interview had with the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor attributed the cause of the war to the aggrandizing policy of Prussia. He said with sincerity that he had asked Prussia to consent to the cession of Luxemburg. Count Bismarck was apprised of France's wishes, but refused to accede to this request, and suggested the probability of Prussia taking Holland and attaching it to the Confederation of North German States. This is not what France wants. The Emperor replied that the attempts of Prussia to absorb Holland were considered open menaces. They meant war with France.

The *Times* of this morning publishes the full text of the late treaty proposed by France to Prussia as the price of peace, after the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, and again revived recently when France asked the cession of the Grand Duchy to Luxemburg and the conquest of Belgium, assisted by Prussia. France as a return for this promised Prussia to permit the fusion of South and North Germany, excepting the Austrian provinces; also, recognizing the validity of the acquisitions made by Prussia at the end of war in Bohemia. France also proposed and offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. To these arrangements the reply of Prussia was curt and decisive. She positively refused to consider any such propositions coming from France. This declination of Prussia to listen to any overtures from France was the real cause of the present conflict.

FRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, July 26.—The French gunboats to operate on the Rhine and other rivers in Prussia, are being transported from Marseilles in sections overland.

LONDON, July 26.—Several French cruisers are reported off the coast of Wick, Scotland.

NEWS FROM PRUSSIA UNDER BAN.

To-day the news from Berlin is very meagre, which is due to the prudence of the Prussian Government. The telegraph is very closely watched by the German authorities.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN

Has been designated as the Prussian headquarters.

DENMARK.

LONDON, July 26.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark for the purpose of influencing that country to preserve a strict neutrality.

ARMY PASSES TO THE PRESS.

The Prussian authorities, at the earnest request of Bismarck, has granted permission to newspaper correspondents to follow the army.

THE LATEST NEWS

From Berlin is that the Prussians are concentrating a powerful force at Mayence. The Prussians are using balloons for observations at the recommendation of American officers in the Prussian camp.

THE PARIS DEFENCES.

PARIS, July 26.—A large number of workmen are engaged this morning on the fortifications of Paris.

THE "MARSEILLAISE"

Has suspended. Some of its editors and reporters have gone into the French army.

SWITZERLAND

Is full of German emigrants, who have fled from the country to escape military duty.

THE BANK OF FRANCE

Will probably soon suspend specie payment. It also declines to pay out gold, and redeems only in silver.

NO NEWS

Has as yet been received of a battle.

THE SECRET TREATY IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 26.—Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, again referred to the draft of the secret treaty, alleged to have been proposed by France to Prussia. He said he had an interview this afternoon with the French Ambassador, who told him the treaty originated with Bismarck; that it never had a serious basis, and was rejected by both parties. The Ambassador asserted that France was actually desirous of maintaining peace with Belgium, England and Holland.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gladstone informed the House that advices from Berlin settling the authenticity of the *Times'* information regarding the alleged treaty were hourly expected. The British Minister, at Berlin, had telegraphed that the dispatches containing the proposition of Napoleon, embodied in the treaty, existed in Count Benedetti's own hand writing.

Mr. Otway, the Under Foreign Secretary, declined, when asked, to make any communication or express any opinion on the proposal made by Napoleon to annex Holland.

DANISH NEUTRALITY ASSURED.

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—The Government of Denmark has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Prussia and France. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against rendering assistance to the billigerents.

REPULSE OF A PRUSSIAN PARTY.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Official* of this morning says: Marshal Lebœuf, late last night telegraphed the Emperor that General Bernis had repelled a reconnoisance of the enemy near the town of Neederbroun, twenty-six miles northeast of Strasburg. One officer, a Bavarian, was killed and two made prisoners. The *Figaro*, in its account of the affair, insists that the officer who was killed was an Englishman.

THE SKIRMISH AT CHATEAU-SALINS.

Reports in regard to the engagement at the Chateau-Salins received subsequent to those communicated in the dispatches last evening, represent the former reports as much exaggerated. Nothing official is yet known of the casualties on either side, and it is now represented as a skirmish. The details will be sent as soon as received.

LACK OF MILITARY ESPRIT IN FRANCE.

A Paris special correspondent writes to the London *News* of Sunday evening as follows: Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the Boulevards, who were ready to die for their country, have disappeared. Troops are marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war, and they traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments, walk about in groups, almost all of them drunk, and the bourgeois stare at them and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates of the city.

A FRENCH FLEET MOVING.

DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates passed this point eastward late yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

LONDON, July 26.—The markets upon stock and exchange are depressed and business is stagnant. Rumors of the negotiation of the secret treaty between France and Prussia have imparted an unsettled feeling to the market, and dealings are on an exceedingly restricted scale. Consols opened at 89; United States bonds at 81.

NAPOLEON ILL AGAIN.

The *Daily News* publishes a special from Paris confirming the report of Napoleon's illness, and announces that it is now very doubtful if operations in the field will be delayed for his presence.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Official* says: We have intelligence that a rumor is being circulated on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor has given orders that prisoners of war be treated with the utmost rigor and placed outside the protection of the laws of nations. The report is absurd; on the contrary the Emperor desires to treat prisoners with the greatest humanity.

PRIVILEGES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A circular from M. Ollivier, citing a discussion on the question in the Corps Legislatif, says that the journals are only forbidden to mention the movements of troops or preparations for active operations. They have the right to speak of the events of the war in the light of accomplished facts. The *Journal* reminds non-political newspapers that they are not entitled to print anything alive to the war.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR

From the Prime Minister calls upon the Bishops to offer public prayers to place France, her Chief and the Noble Infant, who goes to battle at such a tender age, under the protection of Him Who holds in His hands the fate of battles and the destinies of peoples.

REGENT EUGENIE.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress, with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence.

The administration will be guided in its policy by instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, to be inscribed in the Book of State and made known in general orders of the service. The Ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, beyond which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed. The Empress will preside at the Ministerial Councils, but will not have power to promulgate any other laws than those now pending before the Legislatif Chambers.

THE SECRET TREATY.

LONDON, July 27.—M. De La Vallette, French Minister at London, waited upon Earl Granville at the Foreign Office, and had an interview. The subject was the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. La Vallette stated that the plan and outline of the treaty had been originated by Count von Bismarck, and that the proposition had been the subject of a conversation with M. Benedetti during the latter's residence in Berlin, but that it had been rejected upon reference to France.

The members of the French Embassy in this city warmly accuse Count Von Bismarck with duplicity in seeking to excite England and America against France by the simultaneous publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, in the columns of the London *Times* and the New York *Herald*. It is understood that copies of the treaty were given to the representatives of the above journals at the headquarters of the Prussian Embassy in this city on Sunday last, to be forwarded to their respective journals for publication.

The journals of Paris excitedly assert that this treaty never had any existence outside of sundry conversations between Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, while the latter was acting as representative of France at the Court of Berlin.

The *Journal Officiel* has an article this morning on the pretended treaty recently published in the London *Times*, having for its object the acquisition of Luxemburg and Belgium by France on condition of France not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation, after the treaty of Prague in 1866. Several Conferences were held at Berlin between Count Von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of the projected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were then advanced, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project described, and as for the propositions, which were discussed at the interviews mentioned, the Emperor rejected them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed merely to influence public opinion in England.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Berlin correspondence of to-day publishes the secret treaty between France and Prussia. It declares that the treaty is in the Prussian archives in the hand writing of General Benedetti. Already before the war of 1866 France had offered an alliance with Prussia, with the promise to declare war and attack Austria, provided that Prussia consented to cede to France the Rhenish provinces upon the left bank of the Rhine.

PERSONNEL OF THE ERENCH-BALTIC FLEET.

Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg, state that the squadron is completely formed under the command of a Vice Admiral and ten Rear Admirals. The chief commander being Vice Admiral Count Bonet Willaumez, whose flagship is the iron-clad Surveillante, Commander Grival.

The First divisisn is under the order of Rear Admiral Pothonan, whose flagship is the irod-clad frigate Le Savoc, Commandant Perigot. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate Guierre, Commandant Duqaillo; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, Commandant Des Cheney; the iron-clad guardship Rochambeau, Commandant Boucer, and the iron-clad Raus Taureau, Commandant Duperre.

The Second Division is commanded by Rear Admiral Dieudenne. It comprises the iron-clad frigate Gauloise, Commandant De Jouquier; the frigate Flandre, Commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Sevres; Jeanne D'Arc, Commandant Reboust. The Rochambeau above mentioned is the Dunderborg, bought of the United States. The Rochambeau's armament is fifteen guns, of nine and one-half and ten and ten and three-fourth inches bore; throwing solid shot weighing four hundred and seventy-five pounds a distance of thirteen hundred feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The First Division was to sail on Saturday evening, and the Second probably on Tuesday.

The First division doubtless was the same which passed Dover on the 25th. Transports will follow the last embarking corps of marines, now forming at Cherbourg.

Gen. De Vaisseau arrived this morning to inspect his corps. Gen. Rebout goes in command of it. The corps numbers 8,000 and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to join Gen. Bourbakis, with 30,000 men. This squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. Troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

The defences of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days, but had the Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have been entered through the western pass, burnt the arsenal and town, and returned through the eastern pass without receiving a shot.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels, with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral La Rencirie Le Noury. With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats, to operate on the coast and rivers. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zouaves and Spahis and two of Chasseurs d' Afrique.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

LONDON, July 27.—There is a rumor circulating upon the Stock Exchange that Napoleon had left France on board the squadron destined for operating upon the Baltic.

FORWARD! MARCH!

On Monday, July 26, a correspondent telegraphed from Metz; General Bazaine leaves this morning with 35,000 men. Admiral goes also. The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, should shortly afterward take place. The army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantine on the 16th had also arrived.

THE PRUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes he will go quickly. From Strasbourg, on the 22d, there are advices of a steady concentration of troops towards Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be falling back.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Russia is taking vigorous measures for the preservation of the neutrality of her territory. A Russian encampment has been formed at Skiernewicz, a town in the government of Poland, situated on the railway connecting Warsaw and Vienna. Russia, whilst maintaining her neutrality and guarding against the infraction thereof, desires to observe an attitude during the coming war in keeping with that of Austria, and at the same time to adopt precautionary measures against a rising in Poland.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS UNDER BAN.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in Paris, under date of the 15th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man that attempts to contravene the orders against the press.

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Metz sends advice on the 24th inst. that there was no news from the front, and there was no possibility of passing the lines. He had an interview with the Secretary of General Bazaine, and to the repeated reqests of a nephew of the latter for a pass his reply consisted in showing him a letter from Le Bœuf, saying that by the Emperor's special desire, corps commanders were to use great vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army, from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. Correspondents urged an exception in favor of American journalists. He replied that permission would be granted to Americans if to any body. The uncle regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. The correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been warned out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Le Bœuf. He also refused even to look at his passports and letters from the American Legation.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Berlin *Correspondence* asserts that Prussia, from the magnitude of her defences and enthusiasm of her people, is prepared to carry the war into France.

EUGENIE PROCLAIMED REGENT.

PARIS, July 27—The *Journal Official* publishes a decree making the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the Capital.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Cambria Wins—The Dauntless Thirty Minutes Late.

FIRST DISPATCH.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SANDY HOOK, July 27, 12:30 P. M.—The yacht reported as being in sight and which was thought to be the Dauntless, turned out to be a cruiser. Wind W. N. W. and fresh. Weather cloudy.

1:30 P. M.—One of the racing yachts is said to have been seen at eleven o'clock this morning off Bay Shore, Long Island, going west. Bay Shore is near Fire Island.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Cambria won the yacht race. She passed Sandy Hook at 3:30 P. M. The Dauntless was signalled off the Highlands at 4 P. M.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Virginia City, Nevada, on Tuesday. The undulations continued for a brief period and subsided.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

PROBABLE FINANCIAL FAILURES.

LONDON, July 27.—To-day and to-morrow are settling days on share and foreign accounts at the stock exchange. They are the most anxious settling days ever known. According to the *Times* many additional failures will be announced.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, July 27.—The proceedings of the House of Lords of last evening are unimportant. The House of Commons went into committee on the supply bill, and discussed the measure nearly all night. No final action was taken.

FEARFUL CASUALTY.

Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Llansamlet, in Wales, yesterday. Nineteen persons were killed and many injured.

THREE FAILURES

Were announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

ENGLAND ARMING.

The greatest activity is manifested at the great naval depots and arsenals throughout England. Great stores of munitions and supplies of all kinds are being accumulated rapidly, indicating a positive policy. During the past few days the Government has issued immense orders for war supplies, to be delivered at various admiralty depots.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 27.—5 P. M.—Consols, 89¾; account, 89. American securities to-day are quiet; 5-20s of '62, 82; '65, 81; '67, 81; 10-40s, 86. Stocks 15; Illinois Central, 102; Atlantic & Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The cotton market to-day is very irregular; sales of middling uplands at 12½d; Orleans, 12¾@12¾d; sales of 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—California white wheat, 11s6d; red western No 3, 9s 9d; winter, 10s7d@10s8d. Western flour, 26s 6d. Corn—No 2 25s. Oats, 2s5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s6d. Pork, 120s. Beef, 115s6d. Lard, 74s. Cheese, 63s. Bacon—58s for Cumberland; 65s for short rib middles.

LONDON, July 27.—Tallow is very dull at 45s. Common rosin, 6s8d@6s9d; Calcutta linseed, 64s Linseed cakes quiet at 10£. Petroleum at Antwerp dull and declining at 39f.

PARIS, July 27.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 69f 45c.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—Bonds opened steady at 78⅞@¾.

HAVRE, July 27.—Cotton opened firm but quiet at 99f on spot.

MICHIGAN.

Extraordinary Session of the Legislature—Railroad Aid Bonds to be Voted for or Against at the September Election.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, July 27.—The Legislature met in extraordinary session yesterday noon, at Lansing. A quorum of members of both Houses was present. The Governor's message was read. It refers to the Railroad Aid Laws, recently decided as unconstitional by the Supreme Court. The Governor recommends that an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people at the general election to be held in November next; such as will enable the several municipalties to ratify all such railroad aid bonds as have been issued and delivered to parties in good faith.

Besides the bonds which have been used, and are now in the hands of innocent purchasers and holders, there is another and much larger class which have been voted but not delivered to the companies for whose benefit they were designed. Of these there is now in the office of the Treasurer the sum of $3,710,850,80, which might be divided into several classes but for present purposes, the Governor says, I shall consider them as of two classes only.

First—Such as have been pledged to roads that are being constructed, and on which expenditures of labor and money to a greater or less extent have been made in anticipation of the aid granted.

Second—Such as have been regularly voted and deposited with the Treasurer for the benefit of the proposed roads, but on which no work has as yet, has been done. In some cases the bonds embraced in the first of the two classes named were nearly earned by the railroad companies and had been negotiated and part of the purchase price advanced before the decision of the Court had been rendered. It is worthy of your consideration whether good faith does not require a provision to be made for this class also. Whether it is desirable or the wish of the people that hereafter municipalties should be authorized upon any conditions to aid in the construction of railroads by donations, loans or subscriptions for stock may well be questioned. While it is not to be denied that railroads, whenever they can be constructed and properly maintained, are of great convenience and service to the people, and add largely to the value of property, and while it must be admitted that by means of municipal aid they are sometimes constructed, where without such aid they could not be had. I do not conceive it equally clear that the principle is entirely correct, and I have serious doubts as to the propriety of its further application. It is for you, in your wisdom, to decide whether the question shall be placed before the people for decision at the approaching November election.

The Senate referred the message to a special committee of seven.

The House referred it to a joint committee composed of the standing Committees on Judiciary and Internal Improvements.

The Fenian Prisoners.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser has the following of the Fenian prisoners: "General Owen Starr, merchant of Louisville, Ky.; Wm. L. Thompson, formerly captain in a New York regiment, and latterly of the Albany Postoffice, and Capt. Ed. J. Mannix, of the firm of Mannix Bros., shoe dealers at Malone, arrived at the Auburn Prison on Friday. They are quite hopeful of successful efforts being made to secure their release before their respective terms shall have been served, and will not be assigned to labor in the shops, nor subjected to the barber's razor and shears at present, which latter fact will save each a military moustache or other facial ornament. Their appearance for the first few moments in the black-barred gray of convicts provoked a quiet laugh at their own expense. Otherwise they appeared somewhat sober under the change in their circumstances. Being accustomed to business, and of temperate habits, they will be given places where the ignominy of their station will be greatly softened.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous&Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do feyouel weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee? weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain o being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they aro always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and hem right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, **594** New York, and **104** South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price **$1 25** per bottle, or six bottles for **$6 50**, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Lady in Search of Her Lost Children.

We mentioned the fact a few days ago that a lady named Mrs. Alice Worster had written to Mayor Brush concerning her lost children, which she supposed to be either in this city or Crestline. Last evening she arrived in the city in search of them. Their names are Norman and Eslie, aged respectively fourteen and ten years, who have not been heard of for a couple of weeks. Some time ago Mrs. Worster and her husband, who lived in Indianapolis, started for Philadelphia, leaving their children in care of a friend at home. Shortly after their arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. Worster died and his widow took sick and was taken to a hospital. Her children was sent for, and on the 6th inst., they started for Philadelphia. On the day following they were known to have passed through Cleveland, but since that nothing has been seen or heard of them. Mrs. Worster recoveied and her children not arriving although havin started for Philadelphia, she came back to see what had became of them. She inquired at several places between Crestline and this city, but could learn nothing of them. Last night she arrived here, and proceeded to the Mayor's office to ascertain if anything was known of her missing children, but there was no news for her. She has now started east, almost in despair, and will make every inquiry between here and Philadelphia for her lost children. Any person who can throw any light whatever on the matter will receive the thanks of the distressed mother by addressing "Mrs. Alice Worster, Philadelphia, Pa."

Fearful Fall—Man Seriously Injured.

On Saturday afternoon an accident occurred at the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, on the building which is being torn down at that place, which may result in the death of an old man named John Free. The work of tearing down the upper portion of the rear wall was in progress at the time of the accident. The old man, Mr. Frew had just ascended the ladder which stood against the wall on the third floor. He was at work removing bricks from the wall, when suddenly the weight of the bricks already placed on the floor caused the joists to give way, and the man, ladder, bricks and all were prectpitated into the cellar. In a few seconds those in the neighborhood, being attracted by the noise of the falling, set to work to extricate the unfortunate man. Luckily this was but a brief work, and he was brought out from the mass of rubbish which had fallen with him. He was conveyed to his home on Grant street, between Second and Third avenues; and he was, of course, made as comfortable as possible. Dr. J. H. Roberts was summoned, and was in prompt attendance. A careful examination showed that five ribs on the left side were broken, the left collar bone knocked out of place, a terrible gash cut at the left angle of the jaw, and several cuts received on the face and head. The injuries are serious, but not necessarily fatal. The injured man is about sixty years of age.

A Man Falls Down Stairs and Breaks His Neck.

An inquest was held Saturday on the body of Nathaniel Sinton. The deceased came home to his residence, on Federal street, near Jackson, Allegheny, last Tuesday, in excellent health, and retired to a room in the second story of his house. In the parlor below a company of young persons were singing and dancing, and amusing themselves generally. In the third story of the house, shortly after the arrival home of Mr. Sinton, a domestic, who was in bed in the upper story of the house, heard a crash in the room underneath her. She at once repaired down stairs, and knocking at the room door from whence proceeded the noise, was answered by Mr. Sinton, who demanded that she repair to a certain place and get him some liquor. The girl refused, whereupon he stepped over to a cupboard door and kicked violently against it, but did not succeed in breaking it down. Failing in this endeavor, Mr. Sinton left the room in which he had been confined to bed and attempted to run down the stairs. In doing so he tripped and fell, breaking his neck. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BASE BALL

The Athletics vs. the Atlantics.

As already announced the Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia will play the Atlantics of Allegheny this afternoon at Union Park.

This match should be a good one for many reasons. The Athletics' play, will in the first place, give our base ball men an insight into the accuracy and certainty which may be acquired even in such an uncertain game as base ball. Batting all over the field, sending high flys or making runs on wild throws shows none of the beauties of the game. In batting and fielding the Athletics are second to only one club on the continent.

The Atlantics are a very fair club, having a strong pitcher and some good fielders. They hope to give the Philadelphia boys a good trial, even if they don't expect to come out conqueror.

The Athletic nine, as they will play on Monday, stand. Reach, 2d b.; McBride, p.; Berry, l. f.; Fisher, 1st b.; Sensenderfer, c. f.; Schafer, c.; Radcliffe, s. s.; Beasly, r. f.; and Pratt, 3d b.

Their opponent's nine is not chosen to a certainty yet, but Brosie, a first-rate pttcher, will serve the Athletic batsmen.

The visiting club arrived in the city yesterday and are stopping at the Monongahela, they were met at Latrobe by J. C. Leyburn, A. D. Kaelly, H. McKelvey and A. Vanasdale, of the Atlantics, who escorted them to the city.

There seems to be a little feeling between the Alleghenies and the Atlantics about the match. The Athletics, it appears, wrote here to ascertain which was the champion club, as they desired to play here, and as they could play but one game, they wanted it to be with the strongest nine here. The Athletics received a reply that the Atlantic was the champion club, and accordingly negotiated with them for a match to-morrow. The Alleghenys feel a little indignant, claiming as they do, to be the strongest nine hereabouts. The conditions of the match are that the gate money will be equally divided between the contesting clubs. The game will commence at half-past two o'clock, and will no doubt attract a large crowd to witness it. The Alleghenys, we understand, are negotiating with the Athletics for a match on their return home from their tour.

NEIGHBORHOOD ITEMS.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The dwelling of Mr. Solomon Clay, near Massillon, Ohio, was entered by burglars on last Friday night, and $10,000 in greenbacks, two notes of $1,500, and some articles of clothing, &c., stolen. Mr. Clay offers a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the money, and $3,000 for the arrest of the thieves.

A BRIGHT and shining light of the Washington, Pa., moral society, has disappeared. Some money of his employer's and a young lady's gold watch are missing. Circumstances lead the most religious to suppose the pious individual to have taken it. A sheriff and three constables are after him.

DEATH FROM A STING.—A man named Isaac Bartlew, residing in Harrison county, Ohio, was stung on the lip by a honey bee on the 2d instant, from the effects of which he died on the 5th. Medical aid was summoned, and the usual remedies resorted to, but it was impossible to save the man's life.—*Uhrichsville Chronicle.*

AN INTERVIEW FOR SALE.—In speaking of Washburn, the murderer, the Akron correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, says: You may talk about the effrontery of McFarland in publishing his wife's letters, but it's nothing to the ideas of this Summit county murderer, Washburn, now confined in the Summit county jail for killing William Peebles on Saturday last. Your correspondent visited him on Tuesday, and found a thin, spare young man, twenty-six years of age, who, when he learned my business, commenced at once a long tirade upon the wants of newspaper men. He said "he had a wife and two children; that he had to support them, and that if I wanted to know anything about the case I must come down with the stamps. I must pay big for the information. He knew how folks would like to know about the matter, that he knew newspapers wanted to publish all about him, but he must have the stamps." He continued this tirade for some time, walking the floor continually and evidently gloating over the fact that he had sent an unprepared mortal into another world. The facts that are being developed in this case are anything but pleasing to this man. It appears that the man Peebles who was killed was the first cousin of the wife with whom he is charged with being intimate, and that he looked upon Washburn's house es a sort of home. She did all his washing and mending, and he was in the habit of going and coming from the house frequently Washburne, in his self conceit, supposing everybody was in love with his wife, accused her long ago of infidelity, which both of the parties as often denied. Public opinion is very strong against Washburn, and Summit county will probably be compelled to witness the first hanging in her limits.

THE CHARTIERS RAILROAD.—The contracts on this road says the Washington *Reporter*, have been let up to the Middletown road, a little over a mile west of town, and as the work is light, the grading can soon be completed to that point. The road would have been put under contract clear through to this place had it not been for unexpected difficulties encountered in regard to the right of way. In common with the whole community, we deeply regret that obstacles of this kind should be interposed to prevent the speedy finishing up of a work in which all feel so deep an interest, and just at a time, too, when it was supposed all difficulties had been surmounted. Should those who refuse the right of way persist in their present course it will defeat the completion of the road at least for the present year, and we know not how much longer. We hope, however, that the trouble may be speedily adjusted, so that this long delayed and much needed work may be finished before cold weather sets in.

THE WYCKOFF.—Mr. John Flinn, the Pittsburgh gentleman whom we spoke of a short time since as being in this city looking into the merits of the Wyckoff pavement, has finished his investigations and returned home. During his visit here Mr. Flinn drove over the pavement in question several times with a carriage, interviewed his Honor, Mayor Herdic, on the subject, and finally left, entertaining a very high estimation of the smoothness of the pavement for driving purposes and its various other good qualities.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

THE FASTEST YET.—The Pacific Express, on Sunday last, made the run between this place and Harrisburg in 2 59, including a stoppage of four minutes to take water. This is the fastest time yet made on the road.

A SAD STORY.—The Scranton *Republican* tells a mournful story of a casuality on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad lately. A Mrs. Gaven and three children, two little boys aged five and seven years and a babe, were at the depot at Pittston to take the train. She put the two little boys in a car and then returned to the station for her babe. Meanwhile the train started. The station master signalled to the conductor to stop, and the little boys screamed at being carried away from their mother. But it seems the train neither stopped nor was any care taken of the children. The mother telegraphed to put them off at Scranton. Nothing further is known of them until they were found on the railway track about two o'clock next morning—the youngest one killed, and the other lying insensible, with his arm cut off close to the shoulder. The poor little wanderers had been run down by a passing train in a deep cut, but how or why they were put off the train no one knows.

COL. GEO. KUNTZ one of the oldest citizens of Washington county Pa., died in that borough on monday last.

A COLORED boy, about fourteen years of age, almost miraculously escaped drowning in the Allegheny river, directly opposite the Fort Pitt Foundry, Saturday evening. He accidentally slipped from a boat moored at this point, and fell into the stream. The members of a rowing club in the neighborhood happened to witness the occurrence, and hurrying to the rescue of the lad, grasped him as he was sinking for the last time. The poor little darkey, when he reached the shore, took to his heels, and, like a shot, disappeared from view.

NICHOLAS PFROULINGER, a beer brewer, while driving his wagon loaded with kegs of beer out Fifth avenue, Saturday night, was surrounded when near Soho by a gang of twelve men, who relieved him of two kegs of beer and then allowed him to pass on. One of the party, John Donahue, he chanced to know and caused him to be arrested, but on the payment of the price of two kegs of beer, Mr. Pfroulinger very generously allowed them to go unpunished.

OIL ITEMS.

The Venango City wells are new strikes, double rigs, on Hovey run. The two wells are making at least seventy-five barrels per day. The wells are owned by Mr. Hulings, of Parker's Landing; James E. Brown, of Kittanning; McKinney & Nesbit, of Parker's Landing; D. T. Pape, Thoodore Husselton, of Butler, and others.

The Stull well, on the land of Wm Parker, on the north hill of Church run, is a new well, which has been pumping about ten days, yielding twenty-two barrels and improving.

The Protection is the name of a new well just down and now being tested, with a good show of gas, on the land of John S. Chambers, of Lawrenceburg.

The pipe line of Parker & Karns was bursted on the hill west of Parker's, on Wednesday, and spilled out about 116 barrels of oil. The oil sunk into the ground a few feet from where it was spilled. It was next found rising in the spring of Mr. Parker. Dams were made in the drain leading from the spring, and nearly all the oil was again secured in barrels and anks.

If the blockade of German ports is effective, then petroleum must seek some other European ports and reach Germany by rail, by internal communication by way of Russia, or by way of Italy or Austria.

In the Shafer Run district the Reno company have twenty-one wells producing twenty barrels daily. These twenty-one small wells are pumped by heads, and gas is used in part for fuel at nearly all of them. Their big well, which was struck on the 27th of May last, and yielded 150 barrels at first, has averaged since it was struck 61 barrels daily. The production is now 50 barrels daily. The engine is run by gas alone.

Well No. 4 of the Lackawanna Company, which was struck several days ago, started at a production of 70 barrels daily, but since the Hasson well—about 60 feet distant was torpedoed, it fell off in its production.

The last strike on Hasson, Cornwall & Co.'s lease on Shafer's Run, is well No. 13, which "puts up" 100 barrels per diem. A few feet from No. 13 is No. 1, or Maggie well, struck in November, 1867, and now doing 30 barrels. When first struck this well flowed 350 barrels a day. These two wells, Nos. 1 and 13, and the three wells of the Lackawanna Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, are all within a few feet of one another, and their steady and lasting production proves that this territory is of the best.

Timothy Heads Again.

The Beaver *Radical* clips an item from THE POST about mammoth timothy heads and says:

"There were left at our office this week three heads of timothy, grown on the farm of Mr. Louis Fowell, of Chippewa township, this county, measuring respectively 20 inches, 19½ and 17 inches in length. We would advise our Allegheny neighbors to 'try again.'"

Why bless your soul, *Beaver* county will have to "try again;" We have one bunch from Mr. Lashel of Moon township, this county, which measures from 19½ to 11½ inches; also a bunch from Mr. Conrad Strickler of Franklin township, Fayette county, the largest of which measures 11½ inches. Beaver is behind both Allegheny and Fayette.

Western Pennsylvania Postoffice Changes.

The following postmasters have been appointed in Western Pennsylvania: Houston, Allegheny county, name and site changed to Claremont, Henry Cordier, vice Mrs. F. Hulings, suspended; Wexford, Allegheny, Joseph Brooker, vice J. Plankinton, resigned; Sandy Creek, Crawford, S. A. Newbold, vice William Thatcher, resigned; Harrison City, Westmoreland, Mrs. Sarah Johns, vice Edward Weitz, resigned; Espyville, Indiana, J. Foster Kinton, vice John T. Kinton, resigned; Sherman Wells, Venango, Isaac F. King, vice W. T. Jessup, resigned; Belle Valley, Erie, John McManus, vice Joseph Vance, resigned; Beallsville, Washington, Harvey H. Young, vice A. Olbert, resigned; Diamond, Venango, Jacob G. Proper, postoffice changed to Titusville; Tyrone Mills, Fayette, postoffice to Dawson Station; Elder's Mills, Beaver, postoffice to Darlington; Apollo, Armstrong, Charles Silverman, vice Wm. H. Wray, removed.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a genuine Vegetable Remedy, that immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.
F. W. TRUEB, Chemist,
jy9:4mw 113 Broadway, New York.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes, a positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and retains efficacy forty hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
and remedy for
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS, SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &C.

SCROFULA—This foul taint of corruption which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys, eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head, female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uteras, and general debility. This being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1 25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street. Sole agent.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race St., Philadelphia. ju7

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—"Mercy is," says Shakespeare, "like the gentle dew from heaven." PHALON'S ITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is as clear and transparent. Gray hair can be graduated to any natural shade with this fluid. Of all the triumps of chemistry, this is the most important No sediment. Sold by all druggists.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my4:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, even in the first stage of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
my4:tf1y-w

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX. SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints have been made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. Therefore, if any of your readers may be suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 35 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞ Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 149 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju23 d-T TH&S2w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 149 Wood st., Pittsburgh. d-T TH&S2w

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN testify to the merits of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

In restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best

HAIR DRESSING

ever used. It removes Dandruff and all scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail.
sep18:1y

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over **10,000,000** packages were sold during **1869**, and still the demand increases.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines him self exclusively to the study of a certain class of disease and treats thousands of cases every year must, a qure greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion, can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately. No poisonous medicine used. No sore feet after operating. ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. ☞ Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p. m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place,

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feb19:w

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interes as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jn16.6mW.

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Hair Vigor,
For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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FOR SALE BY DIECK & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St., late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of **165** acres in Beaver county, Pa., about **120** acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price **$14,000.**

Also, a No. **1** Farm of **127** acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about **100** acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price **$14,000.**

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. Price **$4,000.**

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of **47** acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only **14** miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at **$200** per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIECKS & LEFSTROM,
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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, executor of JOHN FLANEGIN, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will set at public sale, on the premises, in Clinton, said county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, **1870**, at 2 P. M., the following described house and lot in the said village of Clinton, to-wit: The lot fronts on the main street about 66 feet, adjoining lots of Stephen Campbell and A. Purdy, and runs back to the School House lot, about 8 or 10 perches, on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other out buildings; being the same premises occupied by the said John Flanegin at the time of his decease.

JOHN MOODY, Executor.
JULY 6th, 1870. jy9-3tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Alleghny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,
Executor.
je16w-w

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

RUMORED NAVAL ENCOUNTER.

PARIS, July 21, 2 A. M.—A rumor is afloat here of an attack being made by the French on the Prussian fleet at Scheveningen, and the French army making an advance into the Prussian territory. It is also said that France gives Italy the sovereignty over Rome.

WHERE THE FIRST BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT.

LONDON, July 21, 6 P. M.—There is no news as yet of a battle, although a collision is momentarily expected. The picket guards on the frontier exchange shots now and then, which have been reported as skirmishes, but beyond this nothing like a fight has occurred.

The first battle will take place on the Moselle, the frontier of France and Prussia proper, a few miles north of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army.

PERSONNEL OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, July 21.—The following sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source: The French army is concentrating within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence, south of Strasbourg. On the same meridian is the intrenched camp at Belfont, where a corps d'arme is taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be on reserve at Chalons. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The army of the Mozelle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective Corps will be at St. Arold, Metz and Thionville. The army of the Rhine, which Marshal McMahon will command, is composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps, with its headquarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitche and Belfont. A corps under command of Gen. De Failly will be posted around Biche, and will unite with the two army corps in camp at Chalons.

ACTIVITY ON THE PRUSSIAN SIDE.

BERLIN, July 21.—The mouth of the river Wesser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday, for the extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 thalers, was unanimous at first and second readings.

Bismarck informed the North German Parliament yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

The ditches around the forts of Mayence have been filled with water, and the works at that place are considered impregnable.

The Reichstag voted unanimously a loyal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstag and entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and other notable persons, arose and remained standing until the reading ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans, who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia and enlisted in her armies.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdom of Wurtemberg joins Prussia. Bavaria also announces her adherence to the national cause.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, has voted a large war-loan.

A Berlin correspondent says: Thanks to organization, Prussia will in a few days be equal to France. At all points national enthusiasm is unbounded. Colleges and schools are closed, and students are thronging to recruiting offices to be enrolled. The scenes of 1814 are repeated. The same is said to be true of South Germany.

A CANARD.

BERLIN, July 21.—There was great excitement yesterday on the Bourse over the rumor that Russia had declared war against France. The report received no confirmation. Several failures are announced.

TWO HUNDRED FRENCH PRISONERS CAPTURED.

A squad of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier on a reconnoisance. They were made prisoners after a shirmish. None were killed and but few wounded.

WAR PREPARATIONS

Are actively going on. The entire army is mobilized and artillery is going to the front.

THE ULTIMATUM OF FRANCE TO PRUSSIA.

It is officially stated that the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. France demanded a pledge that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne; that one of the Hohenzollern Princes reside permanently in Paris as hostage, or a heavy amount of money be deposited in France to be forfeited.

REGULATIONS REGARDING PRUSSIAN SUBJECTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement "The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that all subjects of Prussia or of the States allied with Prussia, now in France, or the French colonies, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The admission from this date to the territory of France, of the subjects of Prussia or allied States to be subject to special permission, given only exceptionally."

LIBERAL TREATMENT OF VESSELS OF COMMERCE BELONGING TO PRUSSIA.

In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy, the following rules will be observed: "To such vessels now in French ports or which may enter said ports in ignorance of war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them until their arrival at their destination, or at ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties before the declaration of war, are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargo and load with others in ports of the Empire, after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports to which they belong."

A MARE'S NEST.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it discovers in the recall of Minister Motley an intention on the part of the American government to meddle in the European imbroglio.

REWARD OFFERED.

The North German government offers a reward of £9 sterling on the first notification of a declaration of war given to any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

AUSTRIA HAS HER EYE ON RUSSIA,

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A counsel of Ministers was held at Vienna yesterday, at which word was receeived that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian Government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependant on that of the Czar.

OUR EUROPEAN FLEET.

ANTWERP, July 21.—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events.

Varioloid has broken out on board of the flag ship Franklin, but there have been no deaths.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—Prince Napoleon has arrived. There was an absurd rumor to-day that he had been captured while crossing the Channel.

AID TO PRUSSIA FROM AMERICA.

In the North German Parliament, yesterday, Dr. Simson read a dispatch from America announcing that the Germans of St. Louis offered a million of dollars in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, July 21—Evening.—The Emperor remained at St. Cloud all day. He comes to Paris to-morrow to receive the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries.

PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER

Will make protestations of the devotion of the Representatives of the country for the dynasty and the national cause.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

La Liberte says the government decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif if the members should make too stormy opposition at the close of the session.

FRANCE AND BADEN.

The same paper states that the government has asked the Baden Cabinet whether, in case of hostilities, they should permit the use of explosive bullets, and notified them that should they do so, France would not hesitate to follow their example. The answer of the Baden Cabinet was, that they never intended to resort to such a method of warfare.

MOVEME[illegible] OF CONTENDING FORCES [illegible] THE RHINE.

LON[illegible] 21.—The reported French army on the Prussian frontier make Silek their base of operations. A French gunboat is cruising off Eddystone Lighthouse. French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

It is reported that the French War Department is negotiating with the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique and Messageries Imperial for the charter of their steamer as transports.

La Liberte reports that the Prussian troops are massed between Treves and Saarbruck had fallen back to concentrate between the fortress of Coblentz and Mayence.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE PRUSSIAN COAST.

The *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if a blockade can be made affective under the law of nations.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

To-night, questions, of which notice has previously been given in course, Mr. Gladstone said Russia and Austria used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might have expected from the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and had no knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty between France and Denmark. He was sorry to say that all correspondence in the foreign office on the proposition of a mutual disarrangement of the nations of Europe was not ready for publication, but some papers on the subject would be submitted on Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE WOUNDED.

PARIS, July 21.—Patriotic subscriptions continue. The attaches of the Imperial household have given one months salary.

A DENIAL.

The Government has issued a circular denying that the French troops invaded Bavaria.

The *Francais* says Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude to France. The latter declines further aid.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY SETTLED.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that there is any truth in the assertion that M. Ollivier acted with deceit in stating that the King of Prussia insulted the French Minister and then gave notice of the act to Europe in a circular note. M. Ollivier was simply inaccurate in calling a note what was actually a telegram sent in hot haste to all foreign Courts.

ADVANCE IN BRITISH PER CENTAGE.

LONDON, July 21.—It is said that a still further advance in the rate of interest of the Bank of England is contemplated.

A NOVEL THEORY.

PARIS, July 21.—One of the journals of this city [illegible]day accepts the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestantism.

AUSTRIA'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 21.—The fact that Austria is ordering extended field maneuvres in Hungary, is accepted as providing the sincerity of her neutrality.

NO BATTLE YET.

LONDON, July 21.—Dates from Paris up till noon report no news of any engagement.

France has made some

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

to German merchantmen in French ports which may come in hereafter, not knowing of the declaration of war. The concessions will be made public immediately.

UNSUCCESSFUL AGITATION.

MADRID, July 21, via PARIS, July 22.—Parties here have sought to excite the populace against France without effect. They attempted to create hostile demonstrations in front of the French Embassy, but failed. Spain is firm for neutrality.

ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor came to Paris to day, and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries. President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows:

SIRE: The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needed for the national defense, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. If it is true that not he who declares war, but he who causes it, is the real author, there will be but one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by unhoped for successes, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefit of peace, has conspired against our security, and attacked our honor, in such a case France knows her duty.

Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of. Behind you, behind your army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit, without uneasiness, the regency to your August Spouse. She will unite with the authority her great qualities, and insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you, and the army.

NAPOLEON'S RESPONSE.

The Emperor replied as follows:

"Messieurs—I do experience great satisfaction, on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic co-operation you have given my government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of Montesquieu, "The true author of a war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary."

We have done all that depended on us to avoid it, and I may say that the entire nation, in its irresistible force, has dictated our resolutions. I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you around her, should circumstances require. She knows how to fill courageously the duty which the position imposes.

I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know that France is standing behind me, and that God protects us.

POSITION OF THE PRUSSIAN FORCES.

Adaices have been received here to the effect that the Prussian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and Palatinate, and are now massing between Coblentz and Mayence.

THE SKIRMISH AT FOHRBACH.

The following details of the affair at Fohrbach, which has been variously reported as a battle and a skirmish, between the Custom's patrol, are published here to-day. Two regiments of French huzzars and a body of Urlauer German troops, commonly armed with lances, met on the frontier. The French immediately made preparations to receive an attack At length one of the Urlauer came forward; the French allowed him to approach, regarding him as a deserter or expecting a parley. On coming near, the Urlauer fired at the commander of the French. He missed his mark and turned and fled amid a shower of bullets.

AUSTRIA, TURKEY AND SPAIN.

BERLIN, July 22.—Austria is not arming.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The rumor that the Turkish reserves had been ordered out, or that Turkey had issolated herself, is officially denied.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Moniteur*, the ministerial organ, in its issue of to-day, says that it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral.

THE CONTENDING POWERS.

The *Moniteur* adds, relative to the demand of Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic sea, that any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war.

BERLIN, July 22.—The King of Prussia has tendered to the King of Bavaria, his most heartfelt thanks for the promptitude and spontaneity with which he acted in the moment of peril to Germany by contributing to her relief. The legion sent by Bavaria has been incorporated into the third army corps which is under the command of Prince Frederick Carl.

The belligerents begin with about a quarter of a million of men each. The French have already been made soldiers, while the Prussians are mere militia. France puts an army in the field, while Prussia is only an armed people.

RUMORED NAVAL ENCOUNTER.

PARIS, Suly 22.—Midnight.—A report is current that the French men-of-war, Aviso and Hirondelle, in the North Sea, have exchanged shots with a Prussian war steamer.

GENERAL DOUAY,

While on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.

ACTIVITY IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, July 22.—Large orders have issued by the British Government this week for naval supplies, and there is great activity at all the naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

MAIL SERVICE DISCONTINUED.

BERLIN, June 22.—The North German Lloyds to-day announce the suspension of steamer service to America.

ARREST OF PAUL PRYS.

METZ, July 21.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, whils attempting to follow the armies of France, was arrested yesterday, but liberated this morning. Two English officers, who were observing the movements of the military, were sent back to a railway station under charge of a *gen d'rme.*

LATER.

A FRENCH VICTORY AT FORBACH.

LONDON, July 24.—The following dispatch has been received from Paris:

FORBACH, Department of Moselle, July 23: "The Prussians have been repulsed at Carding, and a reconnoisance on Prussian soil has been made by the French troops."

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

COBLENTZ, July 24.—A Prussian force from Saar-Louis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoisance in the direction of St. Avolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered the outpost of the enemy and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired leaving two men on the field. It is believed that the French lost ten or twelve killed.

It is confidently stated that the Prussians

ARE STRENGTHENING COBLENTZ

Only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar, and carry an offensive war into France.

PRUSSIA'S FIRST NOTIFICATION OF WAR.

BERLIN, July 24.—The only writen document which Prussia received from France, since the beginning of the quarrel, reached Berlin at half past one o'clock on Tuesday last, and was a declaration of war. It declared that the Emperor of France is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain as as an attack on the security of France and he desired Prussia to disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the Prussian communication to the Cabinets of Europe giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes:

"The French Government, therefore, is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

AN ENTHUSIASTIC QUEEN.

The Queen of Prussia, on leaving the Rhine provinces for Berlin, issued a farewell address to the inhabitants. She says she has lived twenty years among them and has experienced nothing but their attachment and devotion to the King, his children and herself. She would willingly stay, but sacred duties called her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany is the voice of God. Her sufferings in the past, and the blessings which have followed them for half a century, warrant continued trust in him for time and eternity.

WHAT IS BEING DONE AT THE FRONT.

Strasburg, July 23.—A panic occured here this morning, occasioned by the report of a loud explosion. The Prusians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl railway bridge.

Marshal McMahen is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Mertz and Thionville.

PARIS, July 23.—The main body of the French army is distributed between Chalons, Metz and Thionville, in the Province of the Moselle, with a considerable number of troops at the fortifications of the former city. Another army is forming in the French Province of the Lower Rhine, and is being distributed between Strasbourg and Bitche, adjoining Rhenish Bavaria.

It is not likely that a battle will occur for some days. Both armies are in splendid condition. The French have the best position, but General Moltke will await an assault on the Prussian lines by the French, so as to gain the initial triumph if possible.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prince Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to General von Falkenstein. The staff officers will be the same as in the war against the Austrians in 1864. General Dreysee will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbrucken will be the centre of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Germany.

Lieut. Gen. DeKerchback will command the Fifth Army Corps and Lieut. Gen. DeGolbroan the Eighth.

LONDON, July 23, 11 P. M.—The army movements on both sides are slow. A pecial correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French; nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. The quicker one is, when regiments march as they are, not waiting for reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves until their ranks are filled full. The latter and slower method is now being adopted, showing that Prussia is now in no danger of threatened immediate invasion. No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arming on Tuesday, and a number of regiments are expected to march on Friday. The enthusiasm and confidence increases daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North when Fort Sumter was attacked. Still, the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin, that Germany, if victorious, will march to Paris.

The London *Daily News* has a special from Strasburg of the 21st inst., saying that the defences depend much upon the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak, and it has been found necessary to erect additional works, which are now in progress. The garrison numbers about six thousand Frenchmen, and besides these there are in camp about one thousand more. Communication across the Rhine continues by ferry.

Correspondents of *La Libertie* and *La Rappel* have been arrested. One of them was detected while sketching the fortifications, and the other was discovered by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. They were both subsequently released.

The correspondent arrested yesterday at Metz, is now reported to be Wm. H. Russel, journeying toward Prussia. Although the *Journal Official* reiterates Leboues order that no journalist shall be admitted to the French army, it is stated that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France only official army news is to be allowed.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Figaro* denies the report that General Dovay is dead, and states that information to the contrary has been received.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing from Metz, France, says the whole country swarms with Prussian spies. Prussia seems eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, not through pride, but because she seems to wish to maintain the frank character of war, in harmony with this object, declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality.

PERSONNEL OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, July 23.—The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy to-day.

The French army is concentrating in the northeastern part of the country, with a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence. South of Strasbourg, on the same meridian, is an intrenched camp at Belfont, where a corps d'armee is now taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalon-Surmarne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each consisting of three or four divisions of infantry and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The commanders of the corps are as follows:

First Corps—Marshal McMahon, Duke de Magenta. Second Corps—Baron Frossard, General of Division. Third Corps—Marshal Bazaine. Fourth Corps—Count Ladmerault, General of Division. Fifth Corps—De Failley, General of Division. Sixth Corps—Marechel Canrobert. Seventh Corps—Felix Douay, General of Division. Major General of the Army, General Edmund Lebœuf. Commander-in-Chief of Artillery, General Soleille. Commander-in-Chief of Engineers, General Coffineres de Norveck.

The Army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marechal Bazaine, and composed of the Second, Third, and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective corps will be at St. Avoid, Metz, and Thionville. An examination of the map will show that in all probability this army will meet the first shock of war. The Army of the Rhine, of which Marshal McMahon will have command, will be composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps, with headquarters respectively at Strasburg, Bitche and Befont. The corps under Gen. De Failley posted around Bitche will unite the two armies. The reserve corps in camp at Chalons-Surmarne under Marshal Canrobert, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced by reserves of all kinds.

MARSEILLES, July 23—Yesterday a large part of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived here. They were accompanied by numerous volunteers. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the front.

French expeditionary forces are expected to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian army goes south.

BERLIN, July 23.—The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

The government has issued circulars to all Consuls of North Germany, in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and to furnish them with such articles as are necessary on the passage. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany.

The sailors of German ships who are in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the armies, and the English dockyards are emptied to man the German navy.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomernia and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

Railroad freight traffic has ceased and passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn three hundred are expected. All the universities will soon close. The Reserves and Landwher are being pushed forward. The army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—The headquarters of the Prussian army, commanded by the Crown Prince, are at Kreuznach, a town and watering place or Rhenish Prussia, on the Nahe, eight miles south of Bingen, and the garden spot of Germany.

NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION TO FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

FRENCHMEN: There are in the life of a people solemn moments, when the national honor, violently excited, presses itself irresistably; rises above all other interests, and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during and since the war of 1866 of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reign distrust and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding and shown the gravity of the situation. In the presence of new pretensions Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly was the cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms.

WE DO NOT MAKE WAR UPON GERMANY,

whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the true interests of the people, and assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France which is once more unfurled to the face of our great revolution. It represents the same principles. It will inspire the same devotion.

Frenchmen! I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by true love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe.

I TAKE WITH ME MY SON,

despite his tender years. He knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

NAPOLEON.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people has made a profound impression.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria and the renewed rumors of the warlike signs of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea, to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

The plate and jewels of Prince Leopold have been brought to England for safe keeping.

Insurance rates are slowly and steadily advancing. The German vessel Carrow, from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, is insured at forty per cent. A very gloomy feeling prevailed at the Stock Exchange this afternoon after the close of business at one o'clock.

The National Steamship Company are arranging for a weekly line between New York and Havre.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon.

The Austrian Reichstag has been convened for an extra session, in order to take measures to preserve neutrality.

Baron Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to Austrian ministers abroad. He says if unsuccessful in sparing Europe bloodshed and the serious consequences indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, Austria desires at least to mitigate the violence of that war. Therefore we will preserve an attitude of entire neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent, if we desire to remain masters of our own destinies, to omit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European people.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

THE CROPS THIS YEAR.

The following is from the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just issued:

The condition of wheat is above the average in the following States. Maine—Spring, three per cent.; New Hampshire, two; Virginia—Winter, one; North Carolina, one; Georgia, ten; Alabama, eight; Tennessee, six; West Virginia, three; Kentucky, three; Kansas, two; Nebraska, two; Oregon, three. An average crop is indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas, and the following States fall below the average: Vermont—Spring, nine per cent.: Massachusetts, three; New York, twelve; New Jersey, winter, twenty; Pennsylvania, winter, nine; Delaware, thirty-five; Maryland, thirty; Mississippi, two; Texas, thirteen; Missouri, fifteen; Illinois, winter five and spring twenty-five; Indiana, winter, ten; Ohio, winter, nine, Michigan, fifteen, Wisconsin, winter fifteen and spring twenty-six; Minnesota, fifteen; Iowa, fifteen; California, five; Oregon four.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

NORTH GERMAN STEAMERS NOT EXEMPT FROM CAPTURE.

The following has been telegraphed to our minister at Paris:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 16.

To Washburne, Minister at Paris

The Government and people of the United States depend upon the German Steamers between Bremen, Hamburg and Norfolk for postal communication with the United States post office. Inquire whether in the event of war with Germany these steamers will be exempt from capture. Report by cable.

(Signed) FISH, Sec'y of State.

The following is the reply:

To Secretary Fish Washington;

The Government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea, ignorant of a state of war, which may enter French ports.

(Signed) WASHBURNE.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of Three Tanneries and Four Dwellings in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny—Loss About $75,000—An Entire Square in Ruins.

About nine o'clock last evening one of the most destructive fires broke out in Allegheny that we have been called upon to chronicle since the great oil fire, and like it also a flash of electric fluid set the building on fire, and despite the exertions of the fire department it raged until the buildings in the entire square, bounded by River avenue, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Pine and McFadden streets, were totally destroyed.

The lightning first struck the trunk manufacturing establishment of W. J. Gilmore, which is situated on the upper corner, fronting on West Pennsylvania Railroad, and in a very short space of time the entire establishment was in flames. This building was a part of that occupied by James Callery as a tannery, which was also consumed. From there, the flames were communicated to the building of the Pittsburgh Tanning Company, owned by a stock company consisting of the following: M. De Lange, Geo H. Anderson, J. H. Herdman, Joseph E. Downing, Aug. Headley, and James Callery, which shared a similar fate. The tannery of John Robenstein was the next which took fire, and was also destroyed From these the dwellings in the rear, and fronting on the Allegheny river, caught fire. First, the residence of Mr James Callery, who at the time of the fire was in bed, and got his family out barely in time to save their lives, but little of the furniture being saved. From this the residence of Mr. Robenstein caught, and in a few moments, the adjoining houses belonging to Mr. Hare and Mr. Gillen took fire and were, with most of their contents, consumed. All of which was done within a half hour after the trunk factory had been struck, and as yet the fire department had not appeared on the ground. On investigation we learned that there is at this point no fire alarm box, and the nearest one having been struck, the excited citizens were awaiting the coming of the department. But it appears that during the storm communication with this point had been severed, and nothing was known of the fire until the flash of light was seen, and then they responded promptly and did all in their power to save the adjoining property, as it was useless to turn their hose on buildings already in ruins.

The combined losses will reach about $75,000, a part o which is covered by insurance. Callery's tannery and dwelling was valued at $25,000, on which there was insurance for $17,000. The Pittsburgh Tanning Company's establishment and stock on hand was valued at $30,000; partly covered by insurance. Robenstein's loss will amount to $10,000, on which he had $7,000 insurance. Mr. Hare's loss will reach about $400; no insurance, while by the burning of his residence Mr. Gillen's loss is $8,000 on which he had an insurance of $4,000; Mr. Callery is also included in this statement of his loss. So far as we were able to learn from the owners of the property during the excitement attendant upon such occasions, we gleaned the following statement of insurance. Lycoming, $10,000; Cash, of Pittsburgh, $2,500; Artizan, $2,500; Albany City, $2,500; York, $2,500; Eenterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Farmer's Mutual, $10,000, together with several other local companies, the amounts of insurance in which we were unable to ascertain.

MORE "MAMMOTH TIMOTHY."

Indiana County Claims the Championship—Allegheny Regains Her Lost Laurels.

During the past three weeks several notices of "tall timothy" have appeared in these columns which seem to have stirred up considerable rivalry in several of the western counties. That last noticed, was from the farm of Mr. Conrad Strickler, in Fayette county, the tallest of which measures 11⅞ inches. Yesterday we received a bunch from Mr. John Carson, of Indiana county, accompanied with the following:

INDIANA, July 25, 1870.

Editors Post:

Seeing in your paper several notices of mammoth timothy heads, I enclose one which measures *one foot*, which is larger than the Fayette or Allegheny county timothy. This was raised on a white man's farm, which, if we are spared, will give three votes for Henry D. Foster and the white man's ticket. Yours, &c.,

JOHN CARSON.

"One foot" from Indiana would have been the largest, and given her the championship, had we not received, a couple hours previously, a bunch gathered by Master Samuel Morris from the farm of Messrs. Walker & Brothers, North Fayette township, Allegheny county—the smallest heads of which measure eleven and a half and the largest *thirteen and a half inches.* This so far is "the mammoth," and gives to Allegheny county the championship. If any can beat it let them trot along their heads of timothy, and we will be pleased to make a note of it.

GREENSBURG.

Organization of a Young Men's Democratic Association.

GREENSBURG, Westm'd, Co., July 26.

Editors of The Post:

The young men of Greensburg and vicinity met on Monday evening at the Court House in this place for the purpose of organizing a "Young Men's Democratic Association." A preliminary organization was effected and seventy-five names enrolled—all active and energetic young men, The prospects are that before the campaign opens we will have at least three hundred members. Old Westmoreland will do her duty in October and the 21st District will send Henry D. Foster to the Forty-second Congress by a majority that they *dare not* overrule. M.

Narrow Escape.

During the rain storm yesterday Mrs. M'Holland a resident of the sixteenth ward was attracted to the vicinity of the Two Mile Run by the cries of her little boy, she walked across the stream on a plank, took the youth in her arms and was returning when the flood having washed an end of the board away she was precipitated into the water. The child fell from her arms and was carried down the stream and lodged against a fence when it was rescued by some of the neighbors. The woman who was yet struggling in the water came near being drownd, and was only saved by the heroic conduct of a lady who chanced to be passing and went into the water when it was about four feet deep and rescued her.

THE STORMS.

Further Damages on Tuesday—Yesterday's Casualties.

The fearful storm of last Tuesday extended over the entire county, and was more extensive than was supposed. We have gleaned the following additional details of its ravages:

A horse, owned by Mr. J. C. Collins was drawing a cart along Penn street, and was struck and instantly killed.

On Seventh avenue the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway are being laid, and the volume of water which came down from the hill disarranged some of the freshly laid cross ties, swept away several cart loads of gravel, and did other damage to that portion of the avenue torn up.

A man named Fred. Kenneweg, working at his bench in a carpenter shop on Long Lane, Allegheny, was struck and knocked insensible for a time. He soon recovered consciousness, but his left side is paralyzed. Two other men were working with him. They also were knocked down. but less severely injured.

The rain caused a considerable "wash out" on Fulton street, this city, two on Wylie street, two on Seventh avenue, above Grant street, and some on Webster avenue.

The Try street sewer, on Watson street, near Laton Brother's Coal Works, caved in, but fortunately did not overflow. So no damage to the neighborhood was done.

On the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Scrubgrass, a landslide took place, delaying the trains five hours. On the Connellsville Railroad, also, a heavy slide occurred at Brown's station, which delayed the trains for several hours.

Another house, on the corner of Monterey and Ackley streets, was also struck by lightning. The only damage done was the tearing up of a few shingles, and the smashing of a window, During the storm a large number of trees in different parts of the city were blown down.

As a Mr. Nagle was driving to the city, about four miles from Allegheny, on the New Brighton road, his horse was struck and dropped dead instantly.

During the progress of the storm Mr. Charles Metz, a member of the hook and ladder company on Seventh avenue, above Smithfield street, was standing with his hand on the telegraph alarm box, when he was struck down by the electric current, but under good treatment he soon recovered.

A land slide occurred at Spring Hill, above Butcher's Run, near the city line. The water and mud entered the rear door of a house on the side of the hill, and rushed through the front door, completely deluging the house. It was with the greatest difficulty that the occupants effected their escape.

At McKeesport, the house of Mr. Alexander Trich was struck by lightning but was not very much damaged. Another dwelling house, in the upper part of Port Perry, was well washed out, but was left standing.

WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a portion of the new Ewalt street bridge, which is being constructed across the Allegheny river at the foot of Forty-third street, was blown down and fell with a loud crash.

There were at work on the bridge about eighteen men, twelve went down with the timbers, but fortunately none were seriously injured. The following is a list of the casualties: Frank Hall, Torrence Station, Pa., bruised on the breast. Calvin Smith was struck on the head by a piece of timber, and was taken to his home in the Seventeenth ward, where he is lying in a critical condition. Wm. McLaughlin, of Braddock's Fields, leg broken and taken home. Harmar Rodepher was struck on the side and taken to his boarding house on Twelfth street. S. L. McKee and his son Theodore were slightly hurt. Several of the injured men fell into the river and were rescued with difficulty.

THE REVOLVER.

A Man is Shot Four Times Through the Body in a Southside Engine House—His Recovery Impossible—The Criminal at Large.

Last evening a shooting affray, that in all human probability will result fatally, occurred in the Mechanic's Engine House, located on Thirteenth street, Birmingham. That a man should be allowed to discharge six shots in succession from his revolver without any interference on the part of bystanders seems strange; and yet we are assured there were several present.

It appears that a member of the Mechanic's Hose Company, named Joseph Aldrich, had a dispute with Michael Murphy, another member. Words and epithets were bandied, and the disputants became excited. On a sudden, it is said, Aldrich drew a revolver and discharged six shots at Murphy, four of which took effect. Two of the balls penetrated Murphy's left lung, one entered the abdominal cavity on the right side, and the fourth pierced his shoulder,

After the firing Aldrich fled, and at last accounts had not been arrested. Murphy soon fainted from loss of blood. Drs. Riggs and McDowell were sent for, and came quickly to the scene of the affray. An examination disclosed the fact that Murphy was fatally wounded, and they both agreed on that point. All that was possible was done for the victim of the sad affair, but his injuries are of such a serious and severe nature as to place alleviation out of the question. Officers are on the track of Aldrich, and it is probable he will be arrested to-day. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire Southside, where both were well known.

—The antemortem statement of the wounded man was taken by Justice Krehan, and embodies the facts in the main as given above.

Subsequently Murphy was taken to his home on Sixteenth street.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A BEAR was killed in Clearfield county, a few days since, that kicked the beam to the tune of 300 pounds.

Two young men in Johnstown got into a tussel the other day. One pushed the other against a boy, who in turn fell against another boy, named Williams, knocking him down upon the curbstone so hard as to break his skull. It is thought he will die.

ON Monday a young lady about twenty years of age, named Fairbanks, who resides on what is called the "Chuckery," attempted to commit suicide. She purchased a quarter of a pound of arsenic for the purpose, as she said, of killing rats, and took about one hundred grains. Dr. McEbright was called and succeeded in bringing her to, though she is in a very precarious condition. She, as yet, will give no reason for attempting to take her own life.—Akron correspondent *Cleveland Herald.*

THE Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says: "On Monday last, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, Mr. Joseph Grasberger, of Carroll township, was driving a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with hay towards his barn. A bolt of lightning descended upon the wagon and did the following fearful damage: One of the boys was killed outright; the clothing of the other was set on fire, burning him severely; the two horses fell dead in their tracks; the load of hay was burned up, and the wagon was considerably charred. Mr. Grasberger escaped unhurt.

SOME time ago a man and his wife were drowned in the Monongahela river; their infant child was adopted, and has since been cared for by Gilbert Stewart, who has given his name to the child. Catharine Beveridge, is an aunt to the little one, and for a considerable time has been endeavoring to obtain possession of the child, and all other means failing, she, on the 12th inst., stole the child away. Suit was brought by Gilbert Stewart, before Alderman Neeper, and at the hearing yesterday morning the defendant Catherine Beveridge gave bonds in $500 to appear at the Quarter Sessions, September term. Stewart is now in possession of the child.

The Franco-Prussian War

Prevents vessels to run into German ports, which are now closed, but the communication with Germany is open through Belgium and Holland. The banking house of Phillip Mertz, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, still continues to draw on the principal cities of Europe and effects payments of small sums through the German Post Department. The house also represents the favorite Cunard Mail Steamship Line to Liverpool and Antwerp. Local securities dealt in on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

The Justly Celebrated Remedy.

Advertised in another column, is one of the standard remedies that has stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century, while its popularity is being continually increased. Unlike quack medicines that run for a brief period and are forgotten, this one maintains its standing, while its curative powers are unsurpassed.

Fluid Extract of Buchu has for ages past been a standard remedy, and been used in the preparation of many valuable medicines. Physicians now almost universally prescribe Helmbold's preparation, on account of its purity and its excellent properties, which are not found in the common fluid extracts.—*Daily Herald, Boston, Mass.* w&w.

An Interview Between a Doctor and his Patient

Three months ago Mr. James Henry Redding, of 509 Grove street, New York, was, as he supposed, not far from death's door. His physician—considered a skilful one—had given him up, pronouncing his complaint atrophy. He was fearfully wasted and debilitated, had a constant pain in his right side, ate scarcely enough to keep a baby alive, and was much depressed in spirits. At this juncture, a clerk in the establishment where he had been employed, persuaded him to try a course of Plantation Bitters. Last week he returned to business; his health quite restored.

The other day on his way home, he met the physician who attended him, when the following conversation occurred: "What!" said the doctor; "is this you?"

"Even so," replied Mr. Redding, quietly: "You're not sorry to find yourself a false prophet, I hope?" "No, no; certainly not. But it's a miracle. How was it, my dear fellow? how was it?" Mr R. told him the story of his recovery, (ascribing it wholly to the Bitters), and is willing to confirm it verbally or by letter whenever applied to.

THE new food source, Sea Moss Farine, is becoming very popular with all classes. As a table-dessert, it is the cheapest and most delicious in the world.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

Chapped Hands

And face cured by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MEETH, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		121
1881 Bonds		112
5-20	1862	109
5-20	1864	109
5-20	1865	107
5-20	1865, Consols	108
5-20	1867	108
	1868	108
		106

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD		121¾
1881 Bonds		112⅛
5-20	1862	109¼
5-20	1864	109
5-20	1865	107⅝
5-20	1865, Consols	107
5-20	1867	108¾
10-40		106

STOCKS.

Adams Express	64½
Merchants Union Express	31½
New York Central	94½
Reading	85½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾
Michigan Southern	85¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	105½
Chicago and Northwestern	81¾
" " preferred	84

	LARGE.	SMALL.
London Exchange, 60 ds	600	610
Paris " Frane	23	24
Berlin " Thaler	92	93
Frankfort " Florin	52	54
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds	87	—

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. F. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD		121½
United States 6s, 1881		112⅝
" "	5-20s, 1862	109⅞
" "	5-20s, 1864	109⅞
" "	5-20s, 1865	107⅞
" "	10-40s	106¾
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865	107⅞
" "	5-20s, " " 1867	108⅝
" "	5-20s, " " 1868	108½
One Coupons		87½
Union Pacific Railroad		87½
Central Pacific Railroad		85⅞
Cy. Pacifics		106¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

REMARKS.—We have nothing to furnish our readers, nothing that is very new or interesting. The excitement that pervaded the departments of trade some time ago has passed away. Trade is again settling down to its legitimate channel. Prices, at least for the present, have reached the highest figure. The weather has been changeable, with a good deal of rain. Produce—The receipts were moderate and so was the demand. Prices have undergone no particular change. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Flour—The market was steady but not so active. Buyers are holding back as their faith in present prices is not of the strongest description. Ours is a slow market. Prices neither advance or decline with the same rapidity of other markets. We are what may be termed a slow people, but very sure. The stock on hand is not a large one, although no concessions have yet been made. Holders are evidently more desirous of selling. Provisions—The market was steady, with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. The stock on hand is not a large one. Most of the leading markets of the West are reported as having sold liberally for some time.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise quoted:

GRAIN—The demand was less active; buyers were more shy and not so anxious to operate; they evidently don't see their way so clearly as they supposed a short time since; prices are becoming weak. Wheat—The mills are the principal operators; red winter is still held at 1 35a1 38; white, 1 44a1 48, only the best descriptions will bring these figures. Oats was in fair demand, for the simple reason that prices are relatively lower than any other kind of grain; sales were reported on wharf and from track at 55a56c; sales of small lots from store at 57a58c per bushel. Corn was neglected but prices were no lower, the supply was light and so was the demand; prime yellow shelled is held at 95a98c. Rye—market steady but not active and is held at 90a95c with sales for export. Barley being out of the season there was nothing done and prices were too unsettled to quote correctly

ASHES—The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description; soda ash, common, 3½c; refined, 3¾a4c; potash, 7a7¼c; pearls, 9a9¼c per lb.

APPLES—The market was dull and prices are on the decline; sales at 3a3 50, as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—The demand was moderate and so were the transactions, strictly prime quality was held at a slight advance; sales of good to choice at 21a23c; fair 18a20c per lb.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. There was, however, no excitement nor any particular anxiety to procure round lots. A few days since there was scarcely any difference between spring and winter wheat flour, but now the latter has the call and commands a shade higher prices. We are reported sales at the following: choice Western flours 7 75a8 00; good to fair 7 25a7 50. fancy lots sold at various prices. The receipts were moderate.

POTATOES—Dull and lower, we now quote at 2 00a2 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 9a9c.

SEEDS—No movements in Clover or Timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above 2 20.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at 1 60 by the car load, and 1 70a1 75 for small lots in store.

EGGS—Dull; prices are declining. The stock to operate with is not a large one. Sales were reported at 15a19c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60a65c per pair, and full grown ones at 90a1 00 per pair, as to size and condition.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common 2 50a3 00.

BEANS—Dull at 1 50a1 75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Dull at 12a13c.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better, though the market is not active, and there is no change in prices. Sales at 12a14c for Ohio Factory and Goshen. Sweitzer, 18a19c, and in good demand.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer, but there is no improvement in the jobbing demand and no change to make in quotations; 22½a23c for standard brands.

CORNMEAL—Sales in store at 1 00a1 10 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was quiet. The sales were confined to limited parcels to meet the demand of the local trade. Peaches—halves, 7c; quarters, 6c; apples, 5a5½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Good manufactured, 15½c per gallon; pure cider held at 25c, white wine vinegar, triple strength, 50c per gallon.

WATERMELONS—Sales of small lots at 20 00a25 00 per hundred. Choice, 50 00 per hundred.

WOODENWARE—The following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, 2 25; 3 hoop, 2 50; tubs, No 1, 11 00, No 2, 10 00, No 3, 9 00; washboards, 3 00.

WHISKY—Highwines are more active; small stock on hand; sales at 1 04a1 06 in large lots, and 1 07 in a jobbing way, per gallon; common rectified, 1 03 per gallon; proof rectified, 1 15; half rye and half corn, 1 00a1 75.

HAY—The market appeared a shade firmer, and sales were reported from wagons at 11 00, 14 00 and 16 00 per ton; old 14 00, 16 00 and 18 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm with a good jobbing demand at the following. Shoulders at 15c; Ribbed Sides at 17¾c; Clear Rib Sides at 18¼c; Clear Sides at 18¾c Canvassed s c. hams, 25½a26c, sugar cured Shoulders; canvased, 16½a17c; canvassed Breakfast Bacon, clear, 21c; Mess Pork; 32 00. Dried Beef, canvassed, 26c; Prime Leaf Lard, in tierces, 17¾a18c; Lard in kegs, 19c and in buckets 19c Beef Tongues at 8 00 per dozen; Pig Tongues at 1 00 per dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues very weak. Still at the low prices the sales of crude were liberal. Prices are a shade below yesterday's prices. Opinions differ as to whether prices have touched bottom. One thing is pretty evident, the stopping point can't be far off. Still there is no telling what a day may bring forth in oil.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot or July, 9¾c; August, 9¼a9¾c; September 10c; October, 10½c; November, 10¼c; all year s. o. 9½c; b. o. 11½c. These are the lowest prices that we have reported for a long time.

The sales reported were:

3,000 bbls August 9¾c.
3,000 bbls s. o. last three months, 10c.
1,000 bbls s. o. last three months, 08¼c.
1,000 bbls s. o. all year, 9½c.
3,000 bbls last four months, 9¾c.
2,000 bbls last three months, 10c.
1,000 bbls forty days, 9½c.

REFINED.

The market was a dull one. Buyers were not disposed to pay the rates that were demanded. Nominally they were as follows: Spot or July, 24½c; September to December, 25¼c; August, September and October, 25c; August, 24¾c; all year, b. o., 26¼c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 27.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet to-day, with a light inquiry on the Upper Creek.

The following were the sales.

1,500 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 20.
1,000 bbls at Pet. Centre, at 3 45.
2,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 45.
2,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 50.
1,350 bbls at Rouseville at 3 40.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The market is dull. Crude, 12¼c. Refined, 24c; first half of August, 24¼c.

PHILADELPHIA. — Market weak for July, at 24½a24¾c. Crude, 11¼a11¾.

OIL CITY—Market a little better at 3 40 bid for spot on lower creek; 3 35 for seller 60 days. Oil City delivery nominal at 3 65 a3 70.

ROUSEVILLE—Market quiet, at 3 40a 3 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER—Quiet at 3 45a 4 50.

TIDIOUTE—Market on Upper Creek 3 10a3 25 asked.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

The week opened hot as ever, and not withstanding the copious showers, accompanied with thunder, lightning and storm, it is still excessively warm, which renders all out-door business extremely unpleasant. Rain seems to have but little effect in cooling the atmosphere. Yesterday it rained—for a long space of time we enjoyed a cool breeze; but this morning all its mitigating influences had dissipated, and the oppressive sultriness so exclaimed against returned. The war news continues to have its effect on the market, and the prospects of an early return to peace are so uncertain that the nothing can solve the enigma but a grand and decisive battle or a cessation of hostilities through other powers. Meanwhile Europe's extremity is America's opportunity, and we opine advantage will be taken of the situation.

The run of cattle was unprecedentedly large for the season, and prices declined, on most grades, fully one-cent, which added to the decline on Saturday, would be fully equal to one cent per pound. The stock was a fair average of the general run of the market for this season—grass-fed being in the ascendant.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was extremely light, and prices ruled higher than at the close of Saturday's report. Cattle and sheep seem to be little effected by the war news, but hogs have the brunt of the burthen, and somehow seem destined to face the contending armies of the old world, and dealers seem to go the whole hog or none.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was also very large, and the prices were observedly lower. The stock, as a general thing, was inferior, and most of it was bought on Eastern account. The following were the rates at the close of the day: Extra, 100 to 110 pounds, 5 00a5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds, 4 50a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, 3 50a4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, 3 00a3 50, foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 00a1 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Tobacco steady at full prices for good qualities. Cotton nominal at 17a17½c. Hemp steady at 1 40a 1 80 for undressed. Rope and bagging unchanged. Flour in good demand for low grades; X, 5a5 25; XX, 5 50a6 00. Wheat steady and unchanged; No 2 red fall, 1 17a1 20; No 1 do, 1 25a1 30; choice, 1 30a1 40. Corn inactive and unchanged; mixed, 78a82c; white, 90a95c. Oats slow at 41a43c for new and 47a48c for old. Rye easier at 70a75c for old and 82c for choice new. Highwines steady at 1 00. Coffee unchanged at 20a20¼c for grocer's grades. Sugars strong at 11¼a13c for Louisiana. Molasses quiet at 60a68c. Pork easier at 31 00. Bacon dull but holders firm; shoulders, 14½a15c; clear sides, 18¼c. Lard firm at 16½c for round lots and 16¾a17c in a small way. Cattle steady at 2½a4c for inferior to medium; 4½a5½c for fair to prime and 6a7½c for fair to extra. Hogs stiffer at 8½a9½c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; red winter 1 20a1 28 asked. Corn in fair demand at 90a92c. Oats dull for all grades; new held at 43a44c; old sells at 54a59c. Rye in moderate demand at 90a92 for new and 94a96c for old. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull; middlings 19c. Tobacco in good demand and full rates; sales of 120 hhds at 6 40 for leaf. Whisky dull at 98c for iron bound. Provisions quiet and dull with no demand, mess pork held at 30 50. Lard, 16¾c. Bulk meats, 13a15¼c; bacon held at 14½, 17a18c. Butter scarce and firm at 25a28c for prime to choice. Eggs dull at 12a13c. Linseed Oil, 1 02. Lard Oil, 1 17a1 20. Petroleum, 24a26c for refined. Sugar firm; refined ¼a½c higher. Coffee unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 1 21 buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 per cent. discount buying.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 4c higher, closing at 1 10 for No 2. This morning the market was active at 1 15¾a1 15 for seller August. Corn quiet and firmer and 1¼a2c higher, closing at 83¼c for No 2. Oats quiet and 1c higher, closing at 46c for No 2. Rye dull and nominal at 80c for No 2. Barley dull. Highwines dull and steady at 96c for woodenbound, and 67c for ironbound, Provisions firmly held. Mess pork, 29 50a 30 00; lard, 16¼a17¼c; dry salted shoulders, 13a13¼c; short rib middles, 16c. Hogs active and 10a15c higher, bringing 9 15a9 95 for common to choice. Cattle unchanged.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Flour closed dull at 5c lower. Wheat dull at 1a2c lower and very limited export demand. Rye quiet and steady. Oats steady at 57a 59c for western, and 68c for Ohio. Corn firm at 97ca1 00 for new mixed and western. Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Beef steady and in fair demand. Cut meats steady. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull at 17¼c for prime steam rendered. Eggs dull.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour steady. Wheat, No 1 red winter 141; No 2 1 31. Corn held at 89c. Oats 56c. Petroleum very dull; refined 20c; Crude 4 20.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Bagging firm, Cotton a shade weaker with no sales; middling held at 18½c. Flour scarce and firm; extra famiiy 5 50. Grain steady. Wheat 1 20a1 30. Corn 1 10. Oats 63c. Rye 90c. Hay quiet; choice 15 00. Provisions—Demand better and prices a shade firmer. Pork 31 00. Bacon 15a18a18c. Bulk meats 14a17a17c. Lard 17½c. Whisky, raw, 48a90c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour steady. Wheat 1a2c lower; No 2 white Wabash, 1 56; regular white Michigan, 1 23; amber Michigan, 1 40; No 1 red, 1 41; No 3 do, 1 38; Fo 3 do, 1 27. Corn a shade better; No 1 held at 87c, No 2 84½c. Oats 1c lower; No 1, 55c; No 2 new, 48c. Freights advanced; 4c to Buffalo and 7c to Oswego.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour more active, less firm; western superfine, 6 00a 6 50; extra 6 75a7 50; wheat lower, new red 1 45a1 75. Corn, white 1 25a1 28; yellow 1 06a1 10. Oats heavy; new 55a57c; old 61a63c; Bacon firm; red sides 18c; clear ribs 18¼c; shoulders 15½c; hams 26c. Lard firmer, 17½a18c. Whisky dull; 1 03 a1 04.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, July 27.—Flour demand for choice; equal to supply at 7 75a8 00. Wheat 1c better but inactive; extra 1 63; No. 1 1 52; regular 1 38 amber 1 42. Corn firmer at 96c for No. 1. Oats lower; State held at 53c. Barley—No 1 Canada 2 10a2 15 per bush.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour—small business; extras, 5 76a6 37½; spring wheat extra family, 6 50a7 75. Wheat in limited demand; red, 1 65, and State, 1 59. old Indiana 1 55a1 56; new do, 1 55a1 58. Rye steady at 1 08a1 12. Corn dull; yellow 1 10a1 11; mixed 1 02a1 04. Oats dull at 63a65c. Petroleum very quiet; crude 16; refined 24¾. Whisky lower; iron 1 04

DIED.

COSTILLO—On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock, Miss ELIZABETH COSTILLO.

HOLMES—Tuesday, July 26th, WILLIAM E HOLMES, aged 25 years and 5 days.

MYLER—On Tuesday morning, July 26th, JENNIE, twin daughter of John A. and Mary Jane Myler, aged one year and seventeen days

HUTTON—On Monday, July 18th, at Stuyvesant, Columbia county, N. Y., ABRAHAM B. HUTTON, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

WALLACE—On Monday July 25th at 3 o'clock and fifteen minutes, JOHN HOWARD WALLACE, youngest son of Dr. H. W. and Eliza L. Wallace, aged four years, one month and twenty days.

FERGUSON—On Monday morning, July 25, 1870, ELENOR MCCONNELL, youngest daughter of R. S. & A. J. Ferguson, in the fourth year of her age.

REYMER—Monday morning, July 25, at 7 o'clock, PETER G. REYMER, in the forty-third year of his age.

CLARK—On Saturday, July 23, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her husband, 94 Federal street, Allegheny, LIZZIE, wife of John Clark.

ARDARY.—On Sunday, at 7 o'clock P. M., AUGUSTUS H., youngest child of Francis and S. A. Ardary, aged 9 months.

NEWTON.—On Saturday, July 23, at 9 o'clock P. M., of scarlet fever, ALICE, daughter of John and Charlotte Newton, aged 7 years.

LIGHTNER—On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock of scarlet fever, OLIVER HOLT LIGHTNER second son of Milton H. Lightner, aged 8 yrs. and 10 mos.

GILL—On Friday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock p. m. ANNA CATHARINE, only child of John S. and Mary Catharine Gill, aged 6 months and 23 days.

SINTON—On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, NATHANIEL SINTON, aged 64 years.

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The vital and the muscular systems are entirely distinct from each other. A man may have the brawn of a Hercules, but if he is deficient in vital energy he will not wear as well, or last as long, or be as happy and healthy while he does last, as the man of ordinary, or even slender build, who possesses a larger share of an mating principle. One of the greatest recommendations of that pure vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that it increases the vital force of the system. No medicine can double the volume of a man's muscle, or thicken and vulcanize his nerves and sinews; but Hostetter's Bitters has an effect much more important. Its use promotes a constitutional vigor. It reinforces the life power—which, when loose and sinew and muscle are merely the instruments for holding the same relation to it that machinery does to steam. Let the slight and apparently fragile take heart, they may have more stamina, though far less physical strength, than the broad shouldered athletes they regard with envy. To restore, to sustain, to increase this stamina principle which, when in full supply, is the source of health and the best guarantee of longevity, is a special property of the famous restorative. It is not only a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, constipation, &c., and a preventive of all diseases of a malarious character, but the best of all medicines for strengthening the constitution and awakening the powers of nature from whatever cause they may have become lethargic.

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Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

Ald. W. N. FLEMING,

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER,

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.